The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

A MEETING ATTENDED WITH THE UTMOST HARMONY—JUDGE WILLIAM ROBERTSON NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT PRO TEM. —THE CHAIRMANSHIPS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The preliminary organization of the Legislature of the State was completed this evening, with the utmost harmony, and with a good feeling and unanimity which was in marked contrast to the noisy and confused proceedings that characterized the caucus of the Democratic House last Winter. Regarding the officers of the House, there was, from the first, but little question. It was generally conceded that James W. Husted was, in every way, most qualified for the responsible position of Speaker, and this evening, by the unanimous vote of his fellow-members, he was elected to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly. In relation to the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate not a little excitement prevailed. During the day the subject attracted universal attention, and was the one absorbing topic of conversation. In the morning, well-informed politicians were positive in the statement that Mr. Woodin would receive the honor. Later in the day public opinion seemed to be in favor of Mr. Robertson, and in the evening it was again stated that Mr. Woodin was sure of the position. As the result proved, however, the persons who pretended to be cognizant of everything that occurred were most in ignorance regarding the matter. From the first Mr. Woodin was not a candidate for the position. His name was mentioned in connection with it without his consent, and there never was any doubt that Mr. Robertson would be elected. This is very conclusively proved by the secret history of the contest, which is now published for the first time. Two weeks ago it was generally understood that Senator Robertson was to be elected to the position in question without opposition. At that time, however, by invitation of a prominent Senator, five members of the upper house assembled in Syracuse for the purpose of canvassing the matter. Most of these gentlemen had been newly elected, and knew but little of the claims or merits of Senator Robertson. After a long consultation, they decided that it would be well to elect Mr. Woodin, and on arriving in Albany they began an active canvass in his favor. Mr. Woodin told them three days ago that he did not wish the position, and stated to them that he had been advised by many of his party friends not to accept it. Still they continued to press his name, and at 9 o'clock this morning it was known that eight Senators were pledged to vote for him. It was also discovered, however, that eight other gentlemen had decided to cast their ballots for Mr. Robertson. Early in the afternoon Senator Booth arrived from New-York, and declared in favor of Woodin. This gave that gentleman one more vote than Robertson. At 5:30 o'clock, however, Mr. Rogers arrived from Buffalo, and upon his statement that he would vote against Woodin it became apparent that the vote was again a tie.

Under these circumstances the Senators went into the caucus. On motion of Senator Harris, Senator Cole took the chair and opened the proceedings with a speech of characteristic brevity and point. On motion of Senator Woodin, Mr. Henry A. Glidden, the efficient and popular Clerk of the last Senate, was re-elected by acclamation. John W. Corning was chosen Sergeant at Arms, and Hudson C. Tanner re-elected Stenographer. The minor officers were quickly selected, and then the crowded galleries and Senators present waited, with evident anxiety, to see what disposition would be made of the Presidency question. At this point Senator Woodin rose and said that three years ago, when the Senate met in a similar caucus, it was resolved that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate be empowered to appoint the standing committees. This action had been rendered necessary from the fact that the President of the Senate was not of the same political party as the majority of the Senators; the same action was now necessary, and he hoped that a similar resolution to the one of which he spoke would be passed. The resolution was carried and Mr. Woodin continued his speech. He said that it was now necessary to elect a President *pro tem.*, and he believed that in connection with the matter it would not be out of place for him to say a few words. For days past it had been the prevailing opinion that there was a warm contest for the position. This was not the case. It never had been the case. He did not think it was any more fitting for a man to seek such a position than it would be to enter into a canvass to secure a vote of thanks. He could not enter into such a canvass, and it was, of course, unnecessary to say that Senator Robertson could not and would not. He had never been a candidate for the position, and his name had been mentioned in connection with it without his knowledge or consent. During the evening he had been informed that the vote, if the matter came to a vote, would be a tie, or at least very close. He did not wish that such a vote should be taken, and he very gladly withdrew his name in favor of Senator Robertson. He did so all the more readily because of the high character of the gentleman who had erroneously been named his opponent. That gentleman was eminently fitted for the position. He presided with courtesy and judgment. He had all the knowledge necessary to do credit to himself and his party, and he therefore nominated for President *pro tem.* of the Senate Hon. William Robertson, of Westchester. This handsome and well-merited tribute was received with murmurs of applause, and Senator Robertson was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Woodin then said that as it would be embarrassing for Mr. Robertson to appoint himself, he moved that he be made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, upon which he had served with so much distinction. This was also carried unanimously. Messrs. Tobey, Woodin, and Harris were elected a committee to call future caucuses, and the meeting adjourned with great harmony and good feeling.

By the terms of the resolution of which mention is made above, it of course devolves upon Senator Robertson to name the standing committees. This he will do on Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Harris will be Chairman of Finance, Mr. Woodin of Cities, Mr. Selkreg of Railroads, Mr. Cole of Canals, Mr. Tobey of Insurance, and Mr. Coleman of Banks. The other committees are still in doubt. Mr. McCarthy, of Syracuse, has been prominently mentioned as a probable appointee to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance; but there is no doubt that the position will be given to Mr. Harris. One duty which Senator Robertson has to perform may occasion him some trouble. I refer to the position which he will be called upon to give to John Morrissey. The Senator from New-York is warmly supported by his friends for a place on the Committee on Cities, but it is thought that such an appointment would be exceedingly distasteful, not only to the Tammany Democrats, but to those from the country districts. Mr. Robertson has not yet intimated what he will do in the matter, but there is, of course, no doubt that he will act with his usual discretion and wisdom.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Democratic Senate Caucus met in the Senate Library at 7 P. M. There were present Senators St. John, Schoomaker, Hammond, Lamont, Loomis, Gerard, Morrissey, and Starbuck. The following nominations were made: Mr. St. John presiding officer; Clerk, Charles H. Paddock, of Ontario; Sergeant at Arms, Francis G. Bowles, of Otsego; Doorkeeper, Richard D. Salter, of Ulster; Assistant Doorkeeper, Frank J. O'Donnell, of New-York. Messrs. St. John and Lamont were appointed as a committee to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY CAUCUSES.

GEN. HUSTED FOR SPEAKER AND MR. JOHNSON FOR CLERK—GREAT UNANIMITY OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Assembly caucus proved to be a most acclamatory body, every important nomination being run through by acclamation. Jacob Worth called the caucus to order, and nominated Judge Hogeboom, of Columbia, for chairman. There was some curiosity to see this gentleman, who now comes here for the first time, but with the reputation of being one of the ablest men in the list of the Assembly. The impression he made was most favorable. The slight embarrasment apparent on first taking the chair soon passed off, and his brief speech showed that he was quite at home in addressing an assemblage, while his mode of conducting the evening's proceedings evinced his experience as a presiding officer. Secretaries and tellers having been appointed, Mr. Strahan, of New-York, nominated Mr. Husted for Speaker, and Mr. Sloan seconded the nomination. As the man marked out for the leadership of the House, he was an object of much attention. He seemed to feel the influence of this, and betrayed a little nervousness in speaking, but later in the proceedings this wore off, and he appeared to much better advantage when speaking on the appointment of an Assistant Doorkeeper. He has that straightforward, business-like way of talking, which is the most effective sort of oratory in deliberative assemblies, and, as a rule, the only kind of oratory they will tolerate. When the Speaker had been elected by acclamation, Jacob Worth nominated Mr. Johnson for Clerk. Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., seconded the motion, and Mr. Johnson was elected by acclamation also. The Sergeant at Arms, Hon. George O. Goss, of Monroe, and the Doorkeeper, Eugene L. Demers, of Rensselaer, were then elected in the same way. Francis Strickland, of Cattaragus, and Michael Maher, of Orange, were unanimously nominated for Assistant and Second Assistant Doorkeepers, and Worden E. Payne, of Oswego, for Stenographer.

On motion of Mr. Worth, the Chairman of the caucus was authorized to appoint a committee of five to call future caucuses. The Chair named the following as such committee: Worth, of Kings; Monroe, of Onondaga; Strahan, of New-York; Fish, of Putnam, and Gilbert, of Tompkins. The caucus adjourned with great good feeling.

The Democratic Assembly caucus met in the Court of Appeals room at 7 P. M. Hon. James Faulkner, of Livingston, presided, and Mr. John Galvin, of New-York, acted as Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Speaker, Richard U. Sherman, of Oneida; for Clerk, Hiram Calkins, of New-York; for Sergeant at Arms, E. A. Brown; for Doorkeepers, W. W. McKinney and Charles M. Johnson; for Stenographer, Spencer C. Rogers. Cleary, Sherman, and McGroarty were appointed a committee to call future caucuses. The caucus then adjourned.

CONTROLLER HOPKINS' REPORT.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE —AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The final report of Controller Hopkins will be transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday. It is expected to be an interesting and important document in its exposition of the State finances, and its recommendations on the subject of taxation. It will review the financial condition of the State for the past ten years, presenting the course of debt and expenditure within that period. It will show that the State tax has amounted since 1866 to over one hundred and thirty millions, and that nearly eighty millions have been for other than the ordinary expenses of the Government. A portion of this has been for the payment of debt and a portion for extravagant appropriations. The debt in 1866 was about fifty millions. All of this has been provided for, except about eight millions of canal debt. Owing to this extinguishment of this debt the tax can be largely reduced, and it is understood that the Controller will recommend a tax of only three mills for the next year. For the present year it is six mills. This will be equal to a reduction of nearly or quite seven millions of dollars. The report will also contain a condensed statement of the income and expenditures on all the canals for the past four years. With reference to the public buildings, including the new Capitol, it will show what has been expended on each from the beginning, and will recommend the abolition of the Commissions for their construction, and the transfer of the full management to the superintending builders. The great cost and abuse of prison management will be referred to, and a change in the system, by Constitutional amendment recommended, creating one Superintendent in place of the Inspectors. It is urged that the United States Deposit Fund shall be called in and invested by the Controller. The report contains, in addition to these most important items the usual tables and matters of detail.

The city is crowded to-night. Among the late arrivals are Gen. Sharpe, Thomas J. Creamer, Hon. George West, Alderman Hess, Emigration Commissioner Starr, Commissioner Lambeer, Senator Bradley, Willard Johnson, ex-Assemblyman Davis, of Washington, and Tim Campbell.

THE BOGUS CHARLIE ROSS.

ST. ALBANS, Jan. 3.—The following dispatch was received from Philadelphia to-day from Christian K. Ross, the father of Charlie Ross, to whom had been sent a photograph of the Milford, N. H., boy: "We have just received the photograph of the St. Albans lad, and it is certainly not that of Charlie Ross." Mr. Ross subsequently had a telegraphic correspondence with the Sheriff here, and further developments are expected.

WASHINGTON.

THE REOPENING SESSION.

THE TENURE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. —DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN NOT SO DESIROUS OF INVESTIGATING AS AT FIRST SUPPOSED—THE GAME DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS ARE PLAYING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In respect to the tenure of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate the most experienced parliamentarians here have not been able to find in the archives any new authority. The question was debated in the Senate in August, 1861, when Mr. Foote, of Vermont, had been elected President *pro tempore.* Mr. Collamer, from the same State, introduced a resolution declaring that the President *pro tempore* holds his office while a member of the Senate until another is elected, and executes the duties thereof whenever the Vice President is absent. This resolution indicates that Collamer thought the office of President *pro tem.* of the Senate ceased with the reappearance of the Vice President, or with the session. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, took opposite ground. The debate was terminated by an Executive session, and never resumed. The question has never had any authoritative settlement, and its determination is regarded as important, though not at present more than in the past.

The Democrats in the House are not so desirous of investigating as they were supposed to be. It is now the talk among them that they will begin no investigations at all till absolute evidence has been obtained in some private way which will render the undertaking sure of exposing something useful for party capital. It is clear to the leading men that a great many investigations have been planned which could only result in ridiculous failure. It is also clear that some investigations which looked promising, threaten to damage Democrats as well as Republicans. In these cases even exchange is declined, just as by a player at draughts who has the fewest men. The Democratic politicians are playing a game, and they understand that they have no men to lose unless they get large odds. It is not reform, therefore, in a general sense which the House would seek by investigation, but only exposure and reform of Republicans. It is not believed that even the cases of King and Schumaker will be taken up.

A subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wood, Hancock, and Garfield, met to-night to arrange a programme for business. Mr. Garfield was absent, and Mr. Wood being required to leave for New-York, Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the committee, attended in Mr. Wood's place. It was determined to leave the financial question entirely with the Banking and Currency Committee. The Hawaiian treaty will be considered by the Ways and Means Committee. The various subjects embraced in the President's Message will be referred to the appropriate committees, according to the distribution arranged and recommended by this subcommittee.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The publication of the public debt statement to-day verifies the dispatch of last night, but some further explanation will be found interesting. The increase of nearly two million dollars in the public debt last month is attributable to the large falling off in revenues, usual for the month of December. The receipts last month from Customs were less than eight million dollars, and nearly three millions less than in November, which was the lightest of the first five months of the present fiscal year. Compared with December, 1874, which was the lightest month of the last fiscal year, the receipts last month fell off about one and one-quarter millions. The Customs receipts for the six months ending Dec. 31 are nearly four millions short of the receipts for the corresponding period of 1874. For several years past the debt statement for December has shown an increase in the public debt. In December, 1873, the increase was $8,453,273; in 1874, $3,659,968, while in 1875 it is $1,915,063, or about one-half what it was in 1874. Compared with last year there is a marked improvement in our financial condition. For the six months ending Dec. 31 the public debt has decreased $8,856,531, against $4,089,930 for the corresponding period of 1874. The internal revenues show an increase over the month of December, 1874, which indicates that the increased tax on whisky is being collected, and that frauds upon the revenues which have been checked have caused a serious loss heretofore. The debt statement shows that during December the coin balance has fallen off $2,000,000, and the currency balance nearly $900,000. The coin certificates have increased from $20,000,000 to $31,000,000. There has been a decrease of legal tenders for the month of $644,552, and an increase in fractional currency of $1,079,967.

THE "BOGUS EADES" CASE.

A NEW TRIAL IN GREEN'S CASE—DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRST JURY BY CONVICTION FOR CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The jury in the case of Green, tried for falsely representing a Mr. Eades in giving bogus bail for the burglar Snyder, has been assailed by a damaging record, and the verdict is likely to be set aside, and a new trial granted. It seems that the foreman of the jury, Isaac Childs, was thirty years ago convicted of arson in the State of Pennsylvania, and was pardoned by the Governor of that State. He has lived a reputable life here for nineteen years, but he was once drafted into the Army and escaped by filing proofs in the War Department of having been a convict. As he has had this advantage from his old conviction, he cannot now complain of the record being used against him. There was sufficient reason to be dissatisfied with the verdict of acquittal which the jury gave, and to-day the proper steps were taken by District Attorney Wells to have the case tried before a new jury.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Criminal Court to-day Mr. Cook, counsel for John Green, of Baltimore, who, it will be remembered, was arrested in September last, on the charge of personating David Eades and giving bail for Edward W. Snyder, the alleged Perry burglar, called attention to the motion filed by him for the discharge of the prisoner, which had been set for a hearing this morning. Green was indicted for "offering a false recognizance of bail," and on the 23d of December the jury found a verdict of not guilty. There are now two indictments, conspiracy and accessory to grand larceny, pending. The defendant claims that they all grew out of the same transaction, and, having been acquitted, he is entitled to his discharge. Mr. Cook asked that his motion go over till to-morrow, which request was granted. Mr. Wells, the United States District Attorney, filed an affidavit affecting the case, setting forth "That Isaac Childs, the foreman of the pretended jury, before whom the said Green was pretended to be tried, was heretofore, by the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery in and for the County of Montgomery and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the said court then and there having jurisdiction thereof, tried and convicted of felony, and by the judgment of said court duly sentenced to be imprisoned in solitary confinement at hard labor for the space of three years, which judgment was never reversed, annulled, or set aside." Accompanying the affidavit are certified copies of papers filed in the War Department from the records of the late Provost Marshal for the District of Columbia, showing that Childs was drafted in 1862, notified Aug. 11, and ordered to report Sept. 21, and on the 18th was exempted on account of felony. Appended is a copy of the proceedings of the court of Montgomery County, including the indictment charging James Maloy and Isaac Childs with having on the 9th of February, 1847, set fire to the barn of Susanna Jacobs. These papers also show that they were convicted and recommended to mercy on Feb. 22, 1848, and on the following day were sentenced to pay each a fine of $1 to the county, the costs of the prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in solitary confinement at hard labor for the space of three years. Mr. Childs has been a resident of this city for about nineteen years, during which time he has amassed some property, mostly in the business of brick making, and for about ten years has been a leading member of the East Washington Methodist Protestant Church, and has heretofore been regarded as a thoroughly upright and conscientious man. Mr. Childs admits that he was convicted, and pleads that he was by such reason exempted from service after having been drafted. He, however, states that for his offense he was pardoned by Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, on March 27, 1850, and that the pardon, after reciting the conviction of arson, recites that the Executive clemency is interposed on the representations of a very large number of respectable citizens of Montgomery County; that he was a mere boy at the time of the commission of the offense, which was his first, and upon the statement of the Warden that he could be released with great propriety, and that the pardon was granted unconditionally.

DEMOCRATIC EMBARRASSMENTS.

RELATIONS OF THE PARTY TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY A SOURCE OF ANXIETY IN TREATING THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There has been a great deal of anxiety on the part of Democrats in forecasting the political future, on account of the prominence of the school question. They see but one way out of the trouble, and that is for the party to agree to the Blaine amendment, as it is called, and to bring the Catholic Church itself to the support of it. It is very well known that the professions of the party will have little weight with the people, who would need the assurance that the desires of the Church were honestly represented. There have no doubt been some attempts, the nature and details of which cannot yet be ascertained, to secure an authoritative statement from the Church. It has been rumored that the Primate, Archbishop Bayly, of Baltimore, would make some announcement of his views which might be taken as the statement of the position of the Church. There is now a report that next Sunday, or the week following, he will send out some kind of circular on the subject. At the same time it should be known that even Cardinal McCloskey can do no more than express his individual opinion on the question. No action of his could bind the Church in this matter. A significant straw in pointing out the direction of the wind on this school question is the allusion made to it to-night in a lecture before the Law Class of Georgetown College by R. T. Merrick, Esq. He is a prominent man in Democratic counsels, and an old Maryland Catholic, who has intimate relations with Archbishop Bailey. In his lecture he said that as the first amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibits Congress from making any law in regard to the establishment of religion, or to the free exercise thereof, it is a natural sequence that some such provision should be extended to the States. He suggested that at the same time the prohibition would wisely be extended to the prohibition of the use of school funds for sectarian purposes, so as to ensure, under all possible contingencies, the separation of church and State, and remove the question forever from politics. This statement coincides with what is believed to be the view of the Archbishop. There is a further report that the Catholic lawyers of the country have been allowed by the clergy to suggest the policy of Catholics on the school question. In this case, also, Mr. Merrick's expression may be important.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRACY.

RUMOR THAT ANOTHER CHICAGO DISTILLERY WILL BE SEIZED SOON — THE STATEMENTS MADE BY AN EX-UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—To-day there has been no particular sensation beyond the fact that a rumor became current about noon that the distillery of Shufeldt & Co., which is one of the largest in America, was to be seized in the afternoon. This is the only establishment in Chicago that has stood up under the keen scrutiny of the Government officials and the evidence of the indicted distillers. Repeated efforts have been made to bring it down, but up to this time its affairs have been shown to be straight. The seizure was not made, but hints are strong to-night that to-morrow will witness its downfall, the knowing ones alleging that "crooked" operations have been proved against it. The Grand Jury assembles to-morrow, and the cases of Hesing, Rehm, and Miller, charged with conspiracy, will be disposed of at once. Ugly rumors are circulated to-night that another arrest of persons who are implicated in the Ring will be made to-morrow. This time it will probably take in several ex-officials who have been connected with the revenue department in this district. Your representative had a conversation to-day with Hon. J. D. Ward, recently United States Attorney for this district, who prepared the indictments for the first lot of arrested distillers. He stated positively that the plan of procedure on the part of the Government is to keep up a vigorous prosecution until the outer rim of the Ring has been reached, when there will be a general proclamation of amnesty to all engaged, except to corrupt officials, upon their promising to settle and sin no more. The men who have acted in the capacity of officials, and profited by the frauds, he said, would be punished to the full extent of the law. Some weight must be attached to Mr. Ward's statements, as he had ample opportunity to post himself when representing the Government in prosecuting these same men.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—1 A. M.—Clearweather prevails throughout all the districts. The temperature has fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi River, with northerly to westerly winds and increased pressure. It is below freezing in the lake region and the North-west, where the barometer is decidedly high. The Ohio River has fallen rapidly at stations above Evansville. The Mississippi has risen at Memphis, Cairo, and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lakes, generally clear and cooler weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL'S VERSION OF MR. FISH'S CIRCULAR—A CONFEDERATION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO, WITH A SPANISH GOVERNOR GENERAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes as follows on the subject of Spain, Cuba, and the United States: "I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note. I believe it is correct enough. I do not pretend to give the exact language. It recites that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand the cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The United States are great sufferers, but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of the restoration of peace. Nevertheless Cuba belongs to Spain, and a great share of the population is opposed to separation. In these circumstances the solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies resembling the Canadian. Cuba and Porto Rico might be constituted a confederation with local independent rights and a Governor General appointed by Spain. The powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such a confederation and aiding Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such pressure must be brought as would make the insurgents cease warfare. This would be difficult, but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the United States desire the acquisition of Cuba. They only wish peace restored, slavery abolished, and commerce allowed to resume its course. The powers are asked to express their opinion upon the proposed means of accomplishing these ends."

MR. FISH'S CIRCULAR SAID NOT TO PROPOSE A CONFEDERATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Pending negotiations with Spain, our Government declines to give any information beyond the fact that a circular has been addressed to all the European powers, including Spain, on the subject of Cuban affairs, thus leaving the facts in the case a matter of speculation until they shall be officially made known. Meantime, there is a confusion of statements, both in this country and in Europe. But, though our Government conceals at present from our citizens what it communicates to European Governments, it can be stated that the American circular does not propose, as a solution of the Cuban question, according to the London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian*, that Cuba and Porto Rico form a confederation, with a Governor General, appointed by Spain.

SPAIN.

POLICY OF THE MINISTRY AS SET FORTH IN THE DECREE CONVOKING THE CORTES —SENOR CASTELAR'S POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Morning Standard* has a special telegram from Madrid, containing the following: "The decree convoking the Cortes says the plan of the Ministry, based upon a conservative policy, rejecting impracticable theories and religious intolerance, will be laid before the Cortes. Vigorous efforts to restore order in Cuba are promised." The dispatch also says the declarations of the Government have created a very favorable impression. The decree declares that all may participate in the elections except the declared foes to the dynasty and monarchy.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Señor Castelar has issued a manifesto agreeing to contest Barcelona and Valencia for a seat in the Cortes. He declares himself in favor of universal suffrage, free universities, and the separation of Church and State, and rejects any alliance with the Federalists.

The *Imparcial* reports that the Spanish Ambassadorship to the Vatican has been offered to Cardenas.

GERMANY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS — THE BERLIN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Morning Post's* special telegram from Berlin to-day says that Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment terminates on the 3d of February next. The Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner. Deputations from the Reichstag and Landtag will wait upon the Archbishop and tender their congratulations. Archbishop Ledochowsk persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the new ecclesiastical court or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that the Government will "intern" him as it did the Bishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers quitting the country.

The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Cologne are still a secret. The *Volkszeitung* invites the diocesans desiring to present him with their New Year's felicitations to leave their cards at its publishing-office for transmission.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The minimum rate of discount at the Imperial Bank has been raised to six per cent.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

PREPARATIONS TO ABSORB SOUTHERN KHOKAND.

LONDON, Jan. 4—5:30 A. M.—A telegram to the *Times* from Berlin says the Russians, apprehending another attack from the unannexed portion of Khokand, are preparing to cross the Syr-Daria, and occupy Marghelan and Undergan. The campaign will probably begin about the middle of January, and will probably result in the annexation of Southern Khokand.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF M. OLLIVIER TO THE ELECTORS OF THE VAR—THE NEW PRESS LAW.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—M. Ollivier has issued an address to the electors of the Department of the Var. He advises submission to President MacMahon and the Republic, but reserves the right of appeal to the people.

The new Press law has been promulgated. Several prominent journals which were suppressed or forbidden to be sold in the streets have consequently resumed publication.

CONDITION OF THE EX-QUEEN ISABELLA— MARSHAL CANROBERT AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

LONDON, Jan. 4—5 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the condition of Queen Isabella's health causes anxiety. Great prostration followed the attack of the measles, and continues.

Le Francais announces on authority that the Duc de Broglie will be a candidate for the Senate in the Department of Eure.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from M. Buffet to the Prefect of the Department of Lot. The Minister says the Government deem it their duty to take up Marshal Canrobert as a candidate for the Senate because of his patriotic conduct in declining any nomination which might appear to be hostile to President MacMahon. This letter is regarded in some quarters with dissatisfaction, as open to the construction of designating Canrobert as MacMahon's successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BURNING OF A COTTON MILL IN LANCASHIRE AND A TRAINING SHIP IN THE THAMES—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Howekridge Cotton Spinning Company's mill at Atherton, Lancashire, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The mill contained 40,000 spindles. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

The Marine Society's training ship Warspite, which has been anchored in the Thames between Greenwich and Woolwich for many years, was destroyed by fire this morning. No lives were lost.

An election for members of Parliament to fill the vacancy in the representation of Ipswich, occasioned by the death of Mr. John P. Cobbold, occurred on Saturday. The candidates were Thomas Clement Cobbold, bother of the deceased member, Conservative, and William Newton, Liberal. Mr. Cobbold was elected.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS' REVIEW FOR THE YEAR—STOCK OF BREADSTUFFS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade, says "1875 has unfortunately proved a year of general deficiency and inferiority. Barley has shown the best yield of the season, being only slightly below the average; but its color has been so generally affected that its value for malting purposes is greatly reduced—perhaps eight to ten shillings per quarter; sales have been unusually dull. Oats and beans are below the average, but better prices paid for the latter compensate the defect. Peas are considerably below the average, having suffered greatly in size and quality. The wheat crop has suffered most, only one-eighth reaching the average, while five-sixths sink below it. Whatever dullness now prevails, and may for a period continue, our large deficiency will crop up as the season advances. Should we have a bad Spring an important advance must ensue."

The Corn Trade Association of Liverpool publish a statement of the estimated stock of breadstuffs there on the 31st of December, 1875, as compared with the same time last year. The tables show the following:

	Dec. 31, 1875.	Dec. 31, 1874.
Wheat, quarters	793,613	144,211
Corn, quarters	32,687	50,901
Flour, sacks	192,652	158,670
Flour, barrels	52,063	59,140

RUSSIA.

SUSPENSION OF NAVIGATION AT ODESSA, OWING TO THE ICE.

ODESSA, Jan. 3.—Navigation in this vicinity is suspended, on account of the ice.

THE VATICAN.

AN APPEAL FROM TURKEY FOR THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE POPE WITH THE CATHOLICS OF HERZEGOVINA—THE SPANISH CONCORDAT.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The Grand Vizier recently requested the Pope to use his good offices with the Catholic insurgents in Herzegovina with a view to peace. The Pope has accordingly instructed Cardinal Franchi to inquire into the condition of affairs there. The Vatican will take no action until the reports of the Catholic prelates of Herzegovina are received.

The negotiations between the Vatican and Spain in relation to the Concordat have been suspended until after the election of the Cortes.

BELGIUM.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE LOUVIERE MINERS—TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—Disturbances have broken out among the striking miners in the Louviere district. The rioters used firearms. A detachment from the garrison at Mons has been sent to quell the disorder.

HUNGARY.

THE AUSTRIAN PRINCE IMPERIAL TO BE CROWNED KING IN JULY—ILLNESS OF MR. DEAK.

LONDON, Jan. 4—4 A. M.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard*, reports that Archduke Rudolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, will be crowned King of Hungary in July.

Mr. Deak, the distinguished Hungarian statesman, is seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A special from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that the resignation of Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Austrian Cabinet, is feared in consequence of differences with Hungary on currency questions.

EGYPT.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE KHEDIVE AND THE BRITISH SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says trustworthy private intelligence received there confirms reports of serious disagreements between the Khedive and Mr. Cave, the British Special Commissioner to Egypt.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A PETROLEUM-LADEN BARK ASHORE ON THE ENGLISH COAST—ACCIDENT TO A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 3.—The German bark Dr. Falk, Capt. Haupt, from New-York, Dec. 10, for Bremen, has gone ashore at Rottingdean near this place. No particulars are at hand. The bark was laden with 217,000 gallons of petroleum.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 29.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colima, Capt. Shackford, from San Francisco, Nov. 16, has arrived here with her shaft broken.

NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—The tug Ingram left this port at 11 o'clock this morning. During the last three or four days several canal-boats have left for Ashtabula, Ohio. Several loads of wheat have been shipped to Lockport. The lake, creek, canal, and tributary streams are entirely free of ice. This event is worth record as being unprecedented.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Jan. 3.—The steamer Susan B. Doty has arrived from Meaford, and reports that the bay and river are entirely free from ice.

LECTURE BY EX-GOV. DIX.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EVILS.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF LECTURES IN DR. ROGERS' CHURCH—THE PATRONAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — THE ABUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE — DEFECTS IN THE JUDICIARY.

The first of the series of Winter lectures in Dr. Rogers' church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, was given last evening by ex-Gov. Dix, and, as it was well known that he would deliver the opening address, the church was crowded by an audience comprising the most intellectual, the most honored, and the most influential citizens of New-York. The great majority of the senior members of the Union Club were present *en masse*, and with them were their families. Besides ex-Gov. Dix there were seated in the pulpit ex-Govs. Hoffman and Morgan and Drs. Rogers and Prime.

THE LECTURE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: It would have been very gratifying to me if I could have come before you at the beginning of the Centennial year to discourse of the wonderful progress our country has made in population, wealth, and the arts of civilization. But it would have been an ungracious encroachment on the province of the distinguished orator who has been chosen to perform this service at the close of the first century of our national existence in the hall where our independence was proclaimed to the world. And yet I feel that it is an ungrateful task to speak of social and political evils before the sounds of rejoicing with which the new year was ushered in have become faint upon the ear. But there cannot, perhaps, be a more appropriate season for looking our failures boldly in the face and considering how we may convert them into future triumphs. It was thought by others that some profit might be gleaned from the discussion, connected as I have been from time to time with public affairs; and I have yielded to their opinion, though without much hope of justifying it. From the desultory nature of my subject, what I have to say will necessarily be discursive, and it can hardly be expected to rise to the level of an orderly arrangement, much less to the rank, of a formal discourse; and I am apprehensive that the fairer portion of my audience will derive little gratification from a very plain treatment of a very unattractive theme. But if the State of New-York should ever have the gallantry to confer on them the right to the ballot they may possibly be benefited by some of my suggestions.

It is certainly a marvel that the framers of the Constitution of the United States should have succeeded in framing and agreeing upon a form of government so free from imperfections, and that after the lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, and with a population essentially modified in material as well as ethical characteristics, so little cause should be found for changes in its structure. But there is a defect of administration, which it will be difficult to remedy without an amendment by the concurrent action of Congress and three-fourths of the States. The defect is functional, and yet it seems only susceptible of cure by an organic change. I allude to the immense number of appointments made by the Executive Department. This patronage, as it is called, is usually regarded as a source of influence; but it is very questionable whether it is not, in one respect, an element of discontent. For every candidate for an important office who is successful there are many who are disappointed; and I doubt very much whether a President ever derived a personal or a political advantage from the exercise of the appointing power. The enormous increase in the number of appointments, inseparable from our growth in population and wealth, and from an application of the authority of the Government to the administration of its vastly augmented resources, has made expectations and hopes in regard to the distribution of office an active agency in our general elections. It is deeply to be regretted that it is so. When vital principles or measures of policy are involved, the intrusion of a selfish interest to influence or possibly determine the result cannot be otherwise than demoralizing, and it might under peculiar circumstances be very injurious in its consequences. The theory of our political organization is that public offices are to be created and bestowed in the interest of the public service. In practice we know very well that they have been conferred to reward political partisans for their activity at the polls and for aiding to achieve party successes. I think it may be said as truly that this patronage, as it has been not improperly called, has sometimes been used to promote the renomination of the Chief Magistrate of the Union for a second term of office. I allude to a period somewhat remote from our own time; and there was reason for believing that in one instance, many years ago, Cabinet officers were selected before the President entered on his first term with a view to his re-election for a second. It is quite obvious that with such a supposed personal interest in the distribution of offices there should be danger of losing sight of the theory of our system that the men best fitted by their talents and integrity for public trusts shall be chosen to execute them. This is a danger to be regarded with deep regret, though not, perhaps, with wonder. Chief Magistrates are but men; they have their weaknesses like the rest of us; and it is not often, perhaps, that the head of a Government sees, or if he sees has the courage and sagacity to act on his knowledge, that the surest mode of gaining the approbation of his countrymen is to carry into his Administration a determination to spurn away all the suggestions of self-interest and all the biases of party and personal associations, and in his official acts to be guided solely by the best good of his country.

DEFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

I know but one mode of remedying the evil referred to—or at least of mitigating it, for the remedy is not perfect—and that is to confer on the Chief Magistrate a constrained disinterestedness by making him ineligible to office for a second term. It will not, it is true, deprive him of the power of rewarding his political friends and supporters; but it will divest him of one of the most seductive motives to selfish action by rendering its object unattainable and inspiring him with the higher ambition of giving his countrymen a pure and beneficent administration, and securing for himself an enviable place in the history of his country.

There are some kindred evils, the fruits of the multiplication of offices, which are greatly to be deplored. They have come to be generally regarded in the nature of benefices rather than public trusts, and, as might have been expected, the different States are now claiming their distributive share. Not satisfied with the great number of local appointments—Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Postmasters, and, in some cases, Collectors of the Customs, Naval Officers, Surveyors, and hosts of inspectors and clerks, they have procured, through their members of Congress, the passage of an act providing that after the first day of this Centennial year, the appointments in the Treasury Department at Washington shall be distributed among the States and Territories according to their population. As a fair division of the spoils the arrangement is unexceptionable. But under such a system, it is not only necessary that a Deputy Controller, a Deputy Auditor, or a clerk should fulfill Jefferson's requirement of being honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution, but he must also have a geographical qualification. He must be a Marylander, a Jerseyman, or a Californian, as the case may be. There would certainly be an equity in this rule if public offices were to be considered chiefly as beneficial employments for the incumbents, and not as trusts to be executed for the good of the country; but it is a departure from the theory of the Government, demoralizing in its tendency, and may be injurious in practice by rendering it impossible in an emergency for the Government to command the services of a person of special qualifications from one State, because another State has not its quota of appointments. In other words, a particular person, who is wanted from Virginia or Pennsylvania, if their lists are full, cannot be appointed, because Rhode Island or Nevada has not its complement of *employes.*

This tendency to make public offices subservient to local and private interests carries with it the greater danger that they will come to be used exclusively for party purposes. Some progress has already been made in this direction by removing *employes* whenever one administration is superseded by another antagonistic to it in politics. It is expected, as a matter of course, that heads of departments and some principal officers will be changed when a party comes into power with measures and principles different from those of its predecessor, for it could not otherwise be sure of carrying out its policy. But the removal of faithful and experienced subordinates on account of their political opinions is pernicious in its influence in a variety of modes, and in none more so than in substituting inexperience for familiar acquaintance with the routine of service and untried for tried fidelity. Fortunately, there will always be a limit, though it may be a narrow one, to this exercise of power of removal; for if a certain number of experienced *employes* were not retained no Administration could go on without imminent danger of miscarriage.

I believe the right view of this question is to be found in certain propositions set forth in an address unanimously adopted by a delegation from this State to a national convention held in 1839 for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In the lapse of more than forty years public measures and issues have undergone so great a change that the origin of these propositions can have no party significance. They were:

1. All offices belong to the people, and are to be filled and administered for their benefit.

2. On a change of administration, involving a change of measures, a change of men is, to a certain extent, necessary to give effect to the former.

3. This change should be limited to the principal offices; and,

4. In the subordinate departments of the Government no individual should be removed on account of his political opinions.

If these propositions were carried into practice it would do much to explode the debasing notion, now

somewhat prevalent, that public offices are to be distributed among the States on every change of administration, like prize money among privateersmen after a successful cruise.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE.

The abuse of public office for private benefit is by no means a new political vice. Let me give you my own experience in a particular instance. More than fifteen years ago the Postmaster of this City became a defaulter to a large amount, and absconded. The President sent two officers of high rank—one a member of his Cabinet—here to investigate the case, and at their solicitation and his I undertook the service and performed for a few months the duties of the office. On looking into the *personnel* of the establishment I found a Sachem belonging to a self-styled tribe of Indians which has been domesticated in this City nearly three-quarters of a century, and which has for a large portion of the time controlled its municipal affairs. He was rendering no particular service. Indeed, he was very much like a male Indian in a normal state, lounging about the wigwam and letting others do the work. You may conceive the delicacy of the duty which devolved on me when I tell you that I belonged to the tribe myself, though through some acts of contumacy I have lost caste and have not for many years been warmed at its council fires. But I informed the Sachem in aboriginal phrase that we had no hunting grounds for him in the establishment, and he had the good sense to say that it was just what he expected of me. I accepted his reply as a friendly criticism of my action, and we parted on the best terms and have continued so ever since.

I next encountered a young gentleman from a South-western State, who came to the office for one hour on Saturday afternoon and received a larger salary than many of the clerks, who came early in the morning and remained till night every day in the week. I advised him that the public service did not require *employes* of his stamp, and a few days afterward I received a letter from Washington, signed by a number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, one of whom was afterward President of the United States, asking me to restore him. These signatures were no doubt given to oblige a friend; but the restoration of the young man was urged by the principal member of Congress, who was his relative, on the ground that he had gone to New-York to study law, and that he was appointed a clerk in the Post Office with the understanding that he was not to perform the usual duties. I declined to restore him; but I did the best thing I could for the gentlemen who made the request—I addressed to them a homily on the duties of public officers, and there our correspondence ended.

It is very much to be regretted that the civil service reform failed. If it had been carried out it would have obviated much of the evil arising from the distribution of office. As it is, I see no remedy but the one I have suggested—the ineligibility of the President for a second term of office, extending the single term to six years, obviating some further evils and adding greatly to the comfort of the community by prolonging the period of repose which follows a general election. It is not to be inferred because I discuss only one defect in the administration of the General Government, that I consider it the only one obnoxious to criticism. There are others, and none more deserving of rebuke than the discreditable condition of our currency—a national reproach, for which the Congresses of the last ten years are responsible. The one which has just convened may be justly termed a Congress of great expectations, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it may do something for the country's honor and its own.

THE ELECTION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Let me now turn to the Constitution of this State, in which there is a serious organic defect: I mean the election of our principal judicial officers by the people. It is generally believed that this defect is irremediable—that the people of the State will never consent to relinquish this right and remit the power of appointment to the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. This belief is strengthened by the fact that an amendment of the Constitution making this change was submitted to a popular vote a few years ago and rejected. Nevertheless I do not share this belief. I have great confidence in the right feeling of the people, and in their earnest desire to do what is best for the cause of good government; and if such a change could be made to appear to them calculated to further the ends of justice and render life and property more secure, I do not believe that they would decline to accept it because they had once rejected it, or that they would cling to the present mode of choice because a relinquishment of it would deprive them of their direct agency in the appointment of judicial officers. I think, therefore, that discussion should go on, and that the evil consequences of the existing system should be thoroughly canvassed and exposed.

There is a radical objection to the election of judicial officers for a limited term. It is opposed to the whole theory of judicial independence. The province of the judiciary is to give the true interpretation to the Constitution and the laws, and to adjudge their application to cases which arise in the various transactions of society; and no judicial system is perfect which does not place its incumbents above all biases of personal interest and their adjudications beyond the influence of all authority. To accomplish these objects it was the judgment of our original Constitution and law makers that they should hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal for a corrupt exercise of their functions; and I have never doubted that we should, soon or late, return to this system as the only one compatible with a perfectly impartial interpretation of the laws. There is no danger in it; for if an interpretation is given to a law which the people deem injurious to them, they can amend the law. They have a perfect remedy in the power of legislation, which they control by the election of those who exercise it.

It will not be contended that the Governor and Senate are not as capable of forming a correct judgment in regard to the qualifications of candidates for the most important judicial appointments as the great mass of voters. The Governor, if he is worthy of his place, will nominate the most competent and deserving men, while the Senate, which will confirm or reject his nomination, is a body quite limited in numbers, usually composed of highly intelligent and trustworthy individuals representing all portions of the State and acquainted with its prominent citizens. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the great majority of voters in casting their ballots for a Judge of the Court of Appeals, the tribunal of final resort for the determination of all questions affecting life, liberty, and property, know nothing of him except that he is the candidate of their party. I cannot give you a better illustration of what I say than by recounting an interview between myself and a gentleman of high standing before the general election of 1874. He is a man of great intelligence, and had been for years actively engaged in a business extending its ramifications through a large portion of the State. I said to him that I hoped he would vote for a particular candidate for the Court of Appeals, whom I named. To my surprise I found he had never heard of him; and I said to myself, if such a man is to cast his vote for a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the State without knowing anything about him, what can a voter in one of the sequestered districts in the interior know of the candidate to whom he is to give his suffrage except that he has been nominated by a party convention? These may seem trite reasonings, but they belong to the better days of the Republic, and it may be useful to recur to them as the convictions of those who made the business of government a study under circumstances which called forth the highest talent, the most disinterested patriotism, and all the earnestness of which men are capable.

THE TENDENCY TO CREATE PARTISAN COURTS.

But it is not under this view alone that I consider the election of our principal Judges in the present mode objectionable. Its direct tendency is to create partisan courts. When the system was first established no such danger was apprehended, and for many years afterward men were put in nomination without much regard to their political opinions or affinities, and they were voted for mainly with reference to their legal learning, their integrity, and their supposed qualifications for the offices they were to fill. If there were exceptions, they were very rare. But with the lapse of time the political element has become controlling. As a general rule party lines are now as inflexibly drawn in the nomination and support of the highest judicial officers as in the election of a coroner or a constable. The result is that where there is in a judicial district a continued party majority for a series of years there is a partisan bench; and so it would be with the Court of Appeals if the political control of the State for a long period were with the same party. I make no distinction between the two leading parties. For whatever evil there is in this respect they are equally at fault. There were two memorable illustrations of what I say while I had the honor of administering the Government of the State. A vacancy occurred on the bench of the Court of Appeals by the death of one of its members, who was lost at sea. Of the seven Judges of the court, including him, five were of the same political party. I appointed to the vacancy a gentleman of the opposite party, who had never been an active politician, who was then filling a judicial office next to the very highest, and who was acknowledged to be one of the ablest Judges in the State. After his appointment the bench stood, politically, four to three, and yet I was assailed because I did not appoint to the vacancy an individual of the same politics as the deceased Judge and give the court the same party preponderance which it possessed while he was a member of it. The appointment made by me was temporary, and at the general election of 1874 it devolved on the people to fill the vacancy. The Judge whom I appointed had gained new honors during his service as a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was put in nomination. A political opponent, far inferior in judicial experience, and in no respect his superior, was nominated on the other side and elected. Twenty years ago I do not doubt that the result would have been different. The Judge on the bench, of tried integrity and legal learning, who had given universal satisfaction to the Bar and the people in the position for which he was renominated, would have had no political opponent, or, if he had, would have been elected instead of being voted down by a party majority. In this case it was one of the great parties in the State which adhered inflexibly to its candidate for the reason, and for no other, that he was its candidate.

Let me now give you an example of the same tenacity of purpose on the other side. One of the judicial districts had for a long period been controlled by the party I now refer to, and, under the modern practice, the four Judges had been elected from its ranks. The bench was strictly partisan. A vacancy occurred, and I filled it by appointing a gentleman of acknowledged ability and learning, who had during the two preceding years been a somewhat conspicuous opponent of the party in power in the district. The appointment was made with perfect deliberation on my part. My inquiries [illegible] me that he had no superior at the bar in his [illegible], and that his integrity was unquestioned, and I determined to carry out my conviction that a bench ought not to be exclusively partisan. After his appointment the court still consisted of three to one in favor of the dominant party. The appointment, like the other I have mentioned, was temporary; and it devolved on the people to fill the vacancy, also, at the general election of 1874. The Judge I appointed had acquitted himself with great credit and had given general satisfaction. It was my earnest wish that he should be nominated by the dominant party, and I expressed it in every proper mode, not only because I thought it would have been a mark of creditable liberality, but because it was undesirable that an entire bench should be composed exclusively of individuals of the same political opinions. But it was of no use. An opponent was nominated in his place and elected; the bench was made partisan again, and I had reason to believe that my action in the case was regarded as a want of fidelity to my party associations. Thus it will be seen, as I have said, that the tendency of the existing system is to create partisan courts; that is, in a district which is under the control of one party for a long period of time, we shall have a bench consisting of members of that party, without the grace of a minority representation in the tribunals on the determinations of which life, liberty, and property depend. As time goes on, and these responsible trusts become more intensely partisan, as they probably will, there is danger that we may find candidates for them engaged in electioneering for themselves and thus contributing to soil the ermine of justice by dragging it down into the foul arena of party politics.

That a purely partisan bench is undesirable for other reasons will not be denied. A judgment which is considered in its effect adverse to the interests of the party to which the Court is politically opposed, or which is not in accordance with its opinions, will be very apt to subject the members to the imputation of improper motives, however unjust such an imputation may be. But there is, in fact, always a real danger that its decisions on questions having a political bearing may be influenced, though unconsciously to its members, by party associations and long-cherished views of Constitutional right or considerations of policy, thus giving a bias to its judgments in spite of every desire and effort to be impartial. The danger is greater under an elective system. Judges are elected for a limited period. In most cases they look forward to the end of their term with the desire to be re-elected; and it requires an elevation of character above the average moral constitution of men to secure perfect freedom from the danger of being biased in their determinations by the desire to make themselves acceptable to the popular majority.

EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL DEMORALIZATION.

The two defects I have discussed may be remedied by amendments of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State. But there are social evils which are not the fruit of organism, and which can only be removed by a reformation of our moral condition. I am not one of those who think we are in all things worse than our predecessors, or what Horace would call "*laudator temporis acti*"—"extolling the past at the expense of the present." I do not doubt that there have been eras of civilization which were more corrupt than our own. There seem to be stages of deterioration, through which communities are destined, at some period of their existence, to pass, reaching their worst state when the accumulations of wealth are greatest. We all know that our moral condition within the last fifty years has in some respects declined. Crimes have increased in a larger ratio than population. Nearly forty years ago I made to the Legislature a report of convictions for criminal offenses for a series of eight years, and I remember distinctly that the number of cases of murder was less than three per annum for that period of time. In one of the years reported there was not a single conviction for that crime in the State. Now there is scarcely a day that does not bring with it a murder, a homicide, or an assault with intent to kill. There were very recently five convicts in one prison under sentence of death. Our condition in this respect is alarming. The majority of crimes accompanied by violence are committed under the influence of intoxicating liquors. But others of the darkest dye are perpetrated in cold blood. The burglar, who breaks into a house at night, goes armed and with the deliberate purpose of taking the life of the occupants if he is resisted. I fear we must admit that crimes have increased in atrocity as well as in number. And yet I think it may be said that there has been in one respect an improvement—that crime is more promptly and effectually punished in the State, as well as in this City, than it was five years ago. The ascendency of the corrupt men who controlled the municipal government at that time was not only marked by a system of depredation unprecedented in the history of responsible government, but it was manifested as unscrupulously, if not as mischievously, in the impunity of crime. Notorious criminals, who were in the interest of those men, and who were useful to them at the polls, were, in repeated instances, allowed to escape the punishment due to their crimes by discharging them before trial or prosecuting them so feebly as to insure their acquittal. A stranger coming among us would have supposed from appearances that there was some physical inability in the ministers of justice, like that which Ovid ascribed to Jupiter on a certain occasion. He said if Jupiter were to hurl a thunderbolt at every man who committed a crime, he would soon be out of ammunition. It is the certainty rather than the severity of punishment, as we all know, which is the most effective restraint upon the bad passions of men. In this I think I am right in saying there has been a change for the better within the last five years, and it is to be hoped that it may ere long produce some salutary results.

THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN.

I fear you will consider me as preferring a sweeping indictment against our social state; but I am not sure that I might not add other counts to it without injustice. The urgent consideration is how we can improve our condition and eradicate the evils which have taken root among us. One of the first movements should be made by those who have failed to discharge faithfully and perseveringly the duty which every citizen owes to the cause of good government. It is well known that for many years thousands of the best citizens of the State absented themselves from the polls and allowed the government to go into the hands of ignorant and unscrupulous rulers, and we may trace to the influence of bad legislation procured by mercenary appliances much of the demoralization into which we have fallen. It is very strange that after a community has fought for self-government, shedding its blood and periling all it possesses in the contest, any of its intelligent or reflecting members should place so little value on the right of suffrage as to abstain from exercising it and leave to others the choice of the public functionaries on whose fidelity their lives and property depend. It would be a just penalty for neglecting for two years without good cause to exercise the elective franchise to make the delinquent forfeit it forever. If every man would consider it a sacred duty to go to the polls and take part in the proceedings by which those who administer the government are chosen, it would be a decided and most salutary advance in the career of reform.

In the next place, the community at large should manifest an uncompromising determination to subject great malefactors to the utmost rigors of the law. It is difficult to fancy a more heinous crime except the willful destruction of human life, than that committed by the leader of the corrupt combination by which this City was plundered of twenty millions of dollars through a deliberate and systematic scheme of fraud extending through a period of years; and yet before he was shut up, (it cannot be said imprisoned,) six months of the twelve years to which he was sentenced, he was the subject, as he is still, of a somewhat extended sympathy. A portion of the public press contributed to this morbid and misplaced tenderness of feeling. One said that his custodians were denounced because they allowed him to use his cottage furniture; another, when it was alleged that he was exempted from the usual rigors of imprisonment, replied that there were rigors in our system of prison discipline to which no criminal ought to be subjected; and a third suggested that it would be a merciful act to pardon the old man and let him go. Now, I believe it may be truly said that he was never imprisoned in strict accordance with the sentence of the court by which he was convicted, or in the sense in which other criminals who have committed, by comparison, the most insignificant offenses, undergo their sentences. The typical divinity who presides over the administration of public justice is always represented as blindfolded. If her bandage had been taken off on Blackwell's Island she would have witnessed what has never been seen before in the history of criminal jurisprudence—a convict who was allowed a private secretary to help him take care of his plunder. It is not at all creditable to us that he has used the money of which he robbed the City to subsidize the highest legal talent in the State to screen him from punishment. His escape from custody, and the indulgences extended to him during his detention, constitute the most disgraceful chapter in the history of the State; for it cannot be doubted that they were procured by corrupting public officials. Money honestly earned and beneficently expended is a fountain of good; but when stolen and used to defeat the ends of justice, it can bring nothing but evil and dishonor to the community in which such an abuse is possible. In the growth of luxury and ostentation which follow in the train of wealth, there is always a temptation to act upon the maxim which Horace ascribes to one of his contemporaries—make money, honestly if possible; if not, make money in any way you can; and it is but a step to the indifference of the pander in Plautus when, in alluding to the probable death of a person with whom he had an infamous transaction, he exclaimed, "What's that to me? I have his money."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

While there are many things to reform, there are others in which innovation would be disastrous, and which we should adhere to as tenaciously as to life itself. I allude particularly to the public school system which exists in most of the States. Let me say, at the outset, I have no fear that it is in danger. It is regarded, and justly, by the great body of the people throughout the Union as the surest preservative of our free institutions; and if it were abolished, and education were left to the desultory efforts of individuals and to private associations having no concert of action, I do not believe our liberties would long survive. They certainly would not unless our theory that popular intelligence is the most stable basis for popular freedom is a delusion. Though we may trust with confidence to the firm hold which the system has on the public mind and heart, the simultaneous movement which has been made in three States to weaken it, by open denunciation on the one hand and insidious encroachment on the other, must satisfy us that there is need for unslumbering vigilance to maintain it in its integrity. While it is held by some individuals of high standing that the State should have nothing to do with the education of the people, thus placing their opposition on grounds of principle, others denounce the existing system as "the offspring of the devil" and as "a floodgate of social and national corruption." As all religious denominations with a single exception, are nearly if not quite unanimous in favor of upholding it, I think, with the vigilance necessary to preserve intact almost every beneficent institution, we may count upon its stability at least as long as we can count upon the preservation of our freedom. As this hostility is coupled on the part of one class of opponents with a movement in favor of establishing sectarian schools and maintaining them by taxation, I trust it will not be considered out of place to say something on this subject, as I was for six years Superintendent of the common schools of the State when it was divided into more than ten thousand districts. One of the most difficult and delicate duties I had to perform was to compose dissensions arising out of differences of opinion on points of religious faith among the parents of children attending the schools—differences so stubborn that they extended to matters of school discipline. Such were the jealousies in districts, of which the schools were attended by children whose parents were of two or three different religious denominations, as was the case in most of the districts, that it became a question of dispute whether a teacher should be allowed to open his school with prayer. It was feared that he might introduce into his supplications something which would favor doctrines antagonistic to the faith of the parents of some of his pupils. There were similar questions arising out of the use of particular school-books; but all these differences were satisfactorily adjusted, and public opinion settled down into the conviction that religious instruction could not, without endangering the system, be given in the public schools, but that it must be left to teachings in private schools, in the Sunday-school, or under the paternal roof. I have never been able to comprehend why there should be any objection among Christians to the New Testament as a reading book, except by those who found on a difference in translation a difference on points of faith. But the State has left to the school districts themselves the choice of all class-books. The peaceful settlement of all these questions was virtually a popular verdict against sectarianism in the schools; and it is this verdict which a certain class is laboring to reverse. I can fancy nothing but the ultimate destruction of the system if the schools established by the State, and partially supported by public funds, are thrown open to the inculcation of the religious doctrines of any one sect. The danger would be more imminent if those doctrines were combined with political dogmas, which, carried out in practice, would be subversive of the liberty of the press and the freedom of opinion. It may be said that these dogmas are theoretical, but we should look with distrust and alarm upon any theory which, if practically enforced, would lead to the overthrow of all we consider vital to the existence of popular government.

GENERAL VIEWS.

It may not be unprofitable at the commencement of this Centennial year to take some broader views of human government and human life than those, which belong to the passing hour. We must not allow the faulty action of our political system to shake our faith in its stability. It may be that all the institutions of men are, like the human body, destined to pass through successive processes of growth, decline, and decay. But by the same analogy we may expect some to be more long-lived than others. We have a remarkable instance of longevity in the Government of the nation from which we sprung. It has subsisted for over 800 years, with comparatively few internal convulsions and few changes in its structure; and, although it differs materially from ours, it stands before the world to-day with its vast empire undiminished in extent since our Revolution, and with its strength unimpaired, the consistent, resolute, and powerful supporter of representative government. There is no reason why ours may not endure as long if we are true to the fundamental principles of its organization, and if we have the virtue to resist the social corruptions to which all communities are exposed. We have an efficient safety-valve for disturbing forces in the unoccupied spaces west of us, and for the current of surplus labor which is flowing in from the eastern hemisphere. Our great peril will come when these spaces shall be filled up, and the reflux of population shall be felt from the shores of the Pacific. But we possess in a greater degree than any of the generations which have gone before us the elements of physical strength and of social improvement; for we cannot doubt that the mastery man has been permitted to acquire over the brute forces of nature is designed by a beneficent Providence to improve both our moral and our material condition. He would have been considered a madman who had prophesied fifty years ago that the Atlantic Ocean would be crossed in seven days, that this continent would be traversed in the same space of time, and that the intelligence of an event transpiring in London as the rays of the morning sun were striking on the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral would reach us here hours before they had lighted up the spire above us. Other applications of the powers of nature as fruitful of good and not less efficient as incentives to progress may be in store for us to give dignity to the part we are to perform in the drama mankind is enacting.

But with all these physical improvements it is doubtful whether our acquaintance with the agencies, which enter into and govern our inner life, have made any sensible progress from the period, to which our earliest historical records reach. Some conception of the stupendous problem of human life may be gathered from the consideration that during an existence not more extended than my own, at least two thousand millions of people have come into the world and gone out of it. It may be fairly questioned whether there can be found among the millions who are now actors in the great social drama, any lives, which have not had their counterpart in other times, with little variation in the detail, and whether any sentiment or thought can be expressed now, which has not been expressed heretofore. So far as the memorials of the past extend, they show that the outpourings of feeling and passion, which were heard ages ago on the shores of the Ganges, the banks of the Nile, the Tiber, the Arno, and the Avon, and by the still waters of Siloam, are the same as those which are heard now, in varied forms of speech, wherever the human intellect rises above the level of mere animal necessities. It is thus in eras of civilization far distant from each other that mind is linked to mind and heart to heart by those mysterious bonds of sympathy which, in spite of the throes of intervening ages, still stretch unbroken across the chasm, where empire after empire has gone down into the abyss beneath.

No one who has traced the current of human thought, from the earliest sources revealed to us down to the present time, can fail to be struck with its uniformity. Indeed, the writers in succeeding ages seem, at first glance, to be but a succession of plagiarists; and yet they are evidently, on a closer view, unconscious imitators—constrained to be so, because the current of thought in all that relates to the abstract, runs forever in the same channels. Thus the utterances of the present are little else than echoes of the voices of the past. There are passages in Cicero almost word for word like others in the Psalms of David, and in St. Paul's espitles word for word like others in the works of Cicero. In the great folio of Erasmus of 2,000 pages, on the adages of all ages and nations, you may trace to the ancient Israelites, and to the Greeks and Romans almost every saying or proverb which is current among us to-day. Even the almighty dollar of Washington Irving, has its equivalent in the *regina pecunia* of Horace. The ancient philosophers groping without the light of the Gospel for great moral truths, were sometimes successful in grasping them amid the spiritual darkness in which they were involved, manifesting unmistakably that their minds were illumined by rays of the eternal essence which created and controls the universe. It is a remarkable fact that the precept which lies at the foundation of the Christian code—do unto others as you would have others do unto you—was proclaimed as a moral axiom centuries before the advent of the Saviour, and that he did not disdain to adopt it, stamping it with the Divine authority and prescribing it for the government of mankind. If we are to contend successfully against the social and political evils which beset us, it must be through a better observance of this and his other kindred commands. *In hoc signo*—in this sign only can we hope to conquer. The two altars of our religious and political faith should stand side by side. Then may we trust that their fires will ascend in a common flame to heaven, and call down the blessings of prosperity and peace upon our beloved country.

During the progress of the address the lecturer was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of the most emphatic cheering, and when he stigmatized as a national disgrace the official conduct which had enabled Tweed to have a Secretary in his prison cell to help him conceal his plunder and use it for the purpose of employing the best legal talent in New-York to escape punishment, the applause was almost deafening, and was prolonged for many minutes. When he had finished it was repeated with the same heartiness and emphasis of approval. Dr. Prime announced that ex-Govs. Hoffman and Morgan were present, and would also address the audience. The former said that he, like all those present, had listened with pleasure and with profit to the eloquent utterances of one whose life had in reality been passed in the service of the country. For more than half of that century which was fast drawing to a close he had been prominently before the nation, and he had beautified and adorned every position which he had left. He moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the speaker of the evening, and sat down amid considerable applause. Ex-Gov. Morgan said that he too would confine himself to a few words, lest some one, impatient of his slow utterance, after the polished accents and cultured eloquence of Gov. Dix, should exclaim aloud, "Shoot him on the spot." Great laughter followed this sally, and ex-Gov. Morgan then approved the motion, which was put by Dr. Prime and adopted by the audience with great cheering. Dr. Rogers then informed those present that the second of the course of lectures would be given on the first Monday in February, upon which occasion ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman would lecture on "Liberty and Order and the Power of Government."

SALE FOR DIRECT TAX IN BEAUFORT, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The internal revenue agent superintending the Government sales of lands in South Carolina for the non-payment of direct taxes reports to the department that the town property in Beaufort, S. C., belonging to the Government was sold on Dec. 30 for $6,300, which is considered a fair price under all the circumstances.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED $6,000,000 SUIT.

FIGHTING OVER LEGAL TECHNICALITIES—THE ARRAY OF JURORS CHALLENGED—DEFICIENCIES IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

The first of the civil suits brought by the State against William M. Tweed, to recover $6,000,000, with interest, was called yesterday before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II. A very large crowd was in attendance, collected in consequence of the announcement made that the case would be brought to trial, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Peckham, on behalf of the people, made a preliminary motion to have the second Tweed case, or $1,000,000 suit, set down for Monday next. Mr. David Dudley Field objected to this. He did not desire to have it set down for trial until five days after they should have been permitted to examine the warrants, vouchers, &c., on which the suit is based. Affidavits were submitted which stated the efforts they had made to gain an inspection of the documents in question. Mr. Peckham, in reply, said that the safe in the Controller's office, containing the desired papers, would be opened at the noon recess, when ample opportunity would be afforded for an inspection of them. Judge Westbrook said he would hold the matter in abeyance until the counsel had had the opportunity for such inspection.

The names on the struck jury list were then read by the Clerk of the court. All answered to the call, except J. Stewart, who sent a letter from Boston stating that he was detained there, but would be in court to-day if necessary. David Dudley Field then rose and read a document containing a challenge to the array of jurors. The grounds of objection were the same as heretofore urged before the elisors, namely, that the County Clerk did not attend at the meeting of the elisors with lists of the names of jurors from the various wards, that the complete lists of jurors' names were not presented by either the County Clerk or Commissioner of Jurors, and that the selection of names was not made from such complete lists. The names had been selected from six lists, containing only 5,608 names, whereas the complete lists of those liable to jury duty in the County contained 25,000 names. Again, the name of George W. Southwick, which appeared as one of the jurors selected, did not appear on any of the lists nor on the complete lists. All of these, he claimed, were to the injury of the defendant in the case. The statutes on the subject were then called for by Judge Westbrook. Pending the production of the statutes, Mr. Peckham said that he did not think a challenge to the array, or any other challenge, in fact, would lie against jurors selected by the elisors. He did not, however, desire to combat the matter on technical points. He proposed to traverse the challenge, at the same time alleging that the name of George W. Southwick was a mere misnomer for John C. Southwick. The latter was on the lists of jurors, and was the one intended to be selected by the elisors. A slight delay then intervened, during which the names of jurors summoned from the general lists were called, and the men either excused or sworn in, as the case might be, after which they were discharged for the day. Mr. Peckham then presented a formal traverse to the challenge to the array, in accordance with a suggestion made by Judge Westbrook. Dudley Field objected to the traverse unless it was verified.

Judge Westbrook said he knew of no rule requiring a traverse to be verified. Still if the rules of practice required such verification, he would so hold. After looking into the subject in *Gray's Practice*, Judge Westbrook said he knew of no rule requiring either the challenge or the traverse to be under oath. The traverse was merely required to be in writing. He would therefore overrule the objection. Mr. Field took an exception to the ruling, after which the question of triers to select the jury was brought up. Judge Westbrook read the statute of 1870, which provides that challenges, both in civil and criminal cases, shall be tried by the court.

David Dudley Field urged that this did not apply to any case excepting criminal cases, where a writ of error or certiorari would apply. He therefore objected; first, because it did not apply to a challenge to the array; and second, that it did not apply to a civil action like this.

James C. Carter, of counsel for the people, said that Mr. Field's argument amounted to this, that the law was not applicable to civil actions, when it was expressly provided that it did. Again, in regard to the objection of its being a question of challenge to the array and not to the polls, both of these were challenges of jurors.

Judge Westbrook said he must be guided by the language of the act in question. He could not decide that this challenge should not be decided by the court without ignoring the language of the act. In regard to the objection that no appeal could be taken, this was not so. He would, therefore, decide that the challenge was to be tried by the court.

Mr. Field then said as there was no necessity for a formal opening, he would call the County Clerk. Mr. Walsh soon made his appearance and was sworn. He recollected the elisors coming into his office on Dec. 17 last; they demanded the jury lists, which he gave them; six lists (which he produced) were handed them; witness did not know definitely whether the lists were the complete or partial lists; he had been, however, furnished with lists subsequent to the first list.

Mr. Field then read the certification of the various lists, which were put in evidence and marked. Various inaccuracies in the indorsements were pointed out to the court by Mr. Field.

Mr. Walsh's examination was then continued. He said that of the 5,000 or 6,000 names on the lists, all excepting about one hundred had been summoned and had probably served; there were none except the remaining 100 whom witness could have drawn for service in any court; objection was made at the time of the drawing by the defendant's counsel; Mr. Field claimed then that the duty of the elisors was to call for the complete lists; a large number of books were produced purporting to be the completed lists; the books were brought in by the Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, who said that they contained such lists; the elisors did not look into the books. The witness, in answer to the questions propounded by Mr. Peckham, said he had been County Clerk for two years; the lists handed by witness were all the lists furnished him by the Commissioner of Jurors; witness recollected Mr. Peckham's offer to have the jury selected from the complete lists, and the rejection of such offer by Mr. Field; witness had no other means of getting jurors save from the lists furnished by the Commissioner of Jurors; the November jury list was the first one since May of the same year. To Mr. Field—The offer of Mr. Peckham was made in a qualified way; he offered to select the jury from the completed list if the counsel for Tweed would consent to the jury.

A recess was then taken for half an hour, the persons on the struck jury list being excused from attendance until 10:30 A. M. to-day. After the reassembling of the court. G. K. Ackerman, the Deputy Commissioner of Jurors; Edward F. Underhill, and Charles S. Bauerdorf, a clerk in the office of Field & Deyo, were examined. The testimony of Messrs. Underhill and Bauerdorf was merely in reference to the proceedings before the elisors. On this point Samuel D. Babcock, one of the elisors, was also asked a few questions. The testimony of Mr. Ackerman was much more elaborately drawn out, and was in reference to the method of conducting business in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. The names, he said, were taken from the Directory; there were twenty-five volumes of names of persons liable to serve as jurors in the office of the Commissioner; between the 15th and 20th of May and September the addresses appended to these names were compared with those in the Directory; the names of those who had not changed their addresses were taken, and to them notices were sent; those who reported to the Commissioner's office made up the first list of names, with the exception of those who had expressed a preference to serve at some other time; in September the list of 25,000 liable to serve was not sent in to the County Clerk, because it took sometime to find who were liable jurors and to hear excuses. "When we send in a list to the County Clerk," said the witness, "we mean to send it as far as it is complete, at the time, of those ascertained to be liable to jury duty. We have, certainly, names lying over, of those who have expressed a preference to serve at a particular time."

Mr. Field, interrupting the witness, said that the gist of the witness' testimony seemed to be that, instead of complying with the law, they left out 20,000 names, and simply sent to the County Clerk a list of those willing to serve.

In reply, the witness said that if a man was summoned and no answer was received from him, they did not send down his name, but merely sent the names of those who returned answers. They might have omitted to send down the names of 400 or 500 liable to serve as jurors.

At this point the court was adjourned until this morning, when the witness is to produce the books from which the first of the six partial lists under dispute was drawn. Mr. Field expresses himself confident to be able to show a very slip-shod manner of transacting business in the Commissioner's office, and a violation of law in the manner of making up the jury lists.

SUIT REGARDING A FATHER'S WILL.

John H. McParlan sued his mother and uncle, the latter named James McParlan, in the Superior Court, and the case was brought to trial before Chief Justice Monell, in Part I., yesterday. The action is in form a partition suit, but is really instituted to set aside the will of Hugh McParlan, the plaintiff's father. The latter was a partner in business with his brother James, and gave to the latter all his estate, the greater portion of it being held by tenancy in common in trust for the support of the mother of the deceased and his son, the plaintiff in the case. The latter was also to receive $1,000 on attaining his majority. The will is now sought to be set aside on the ground that the testator was, for many years prior to his death, imbecile in body and mind, and was under the hallucination that the plaintiff was not his son. For this reason, it is urged, he did not leave the latter as much property as he otherwise would have done. The defense put in is that the parties were not married, and that the plaintiff is merely a substituted child. On the examination of Mrs. McParlan, she swore that she was only thirty-eight years of age, and that she was married at the age of thirteen. She was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, the object apparently being to show her to have been a woman of ill-repute. The case will be continued to-day.

BECKWITH IN THE TOMBS.

THE BABBITT EMBEZZLEMENT CASE—THE PRISONER DENOUNCES THE STORY AS A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS—HE ALLEGES THAT IT IS AN ADVERTISING DODGE.

Charles R. Beckwith was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court before Justice Bixby yesterday morning, on a warrant and affidavit signed by B. T. Babbitt, setting forth the facts as published in yesterday's TIMES. He was not ready, he said, to plead, and asked that his examination be deferred until he should have an opportunity to consult with his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton. Judge Bixby granted his request and postponed the examination until Wednesday morning. A TIMES reporter was allowed by the Warden of the City Prison to see Beckwith in his place of confinement. The prisoner was found sitting on his bed in a cell with two other prisoners, smoking a cigar and reading a morning paper, apparently unconcerned regarding the serious charges made against him. "Mr. Beckwith," inquired the reporter, "have you anything to say in regard to the story published about you this morning?" "No, Sir, I don't see why I should have anything to say to you about the matter. However, on second thought, I will say that the story that I have read this morning is a tissue of lies from beginning to end. It was evidently written to create a sensation and to advertise the old gentleman. By the old gentleman I mean, of course, Mr. Babbitt. I do not say anything about the specific charges made in the complaint, the one about the Metropolitan Bank check, and that about the raised tallow checks. I shall consult with Judge Fullerton about those matters, and shall plead according to his direction next Wednesday morning. What I mean is that the story that I embezzled between $500,000 and $700,000 is an outrageous lie. It is absurd on its face. It is evidently an advertising dodge on the part of the old gentleman. Then the story that I have tried to evade arrest is false too; I have been in New-York ever since my connection with Mr. Babbitt was dissolved, and have worked all the time for the Manhattan Insurance Company; it is not likely that I would have staid here in New-York all this time if I had stolen $500,000 from Mr. Babbitt; about three weeks ago I went out West to get my mother, who is quite an old lady; I was absent from the City until last Saturday, when I brought my mother back home; does that look as if I was evading an arrest? Couldn't I have remained out West if I had feared anything of this sort? The truth is I knew nothing of any warrant; knew nothing of any suspicion on the part of Mr. Babbitt until I was arrested; it is perfectly foolish talk to say that I was dodging officers by looking out of the window of my house repeatedly before going out to work. Now there is another point. Do you suppose that a man who had embezzled $500,000 would be fool enough to remain in the City where his embezzlement was committed, not in secret hiding places but in broad daylight. Is it likely either that he would live in the plain, economical style that I have lived? That is all I have to say until my examination next Wednesday."

A COMPLICATED TRANSACTION.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT CHARGED WITH OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES—A COUNTER CHARGE OF USURY.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Samuel Shaffer, a merchant who failed a short time ago, was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court before Justice Kilbreth, charged with obtaining $47,380 from Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Bankers, of No. 31 Nassau street, by means of worthless notes. From the particulars which could be gathered from the principals in the case it appears that up to within a year ago Mr. Shaffer and his two nephews, Leon and Gabriel Shaffer, did business as wholesale grocers at No. 22 Vesey street. The firm was also extensively engaged in real estate speculations, and were in the habit of borrowing from time to time large amounts from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. After the failure the bankers notified them that they had money to lend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, if the same could be secured by bond and mortgage. At the suggestion of Mr. Loeb, twelve notes, amounting to $47,389, were made out by Abraham Shaffer, an employe of the firm, and having been presented on Sept. 18, 1874, were discounted by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at the rate of interest demanded, the bankers exacting in addition a certificate that the notes were good mercantile paper. Soon after the Messrs. Shaffer suspended, and their creditors, with the exception of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., gave them an extension. Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., however, immediately brought suit for a foreclosure of the mortgage, the Shaffers interposing as a defense the charge of usury against the bankers, they having accepted a higher rate of interest than the amount allowed by law. On the strength of the certificate obtained by them the bankers now accuse the firm of obtaining the money under false pretenses. Mr. Samuel Shaffer, who was the only member of the firm arrested, was held in $5,000 bail. He threatens to bring a charge of usury against the bankers.

AN ALLEGED SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

Officers of the United States Marshal's department succeeded on Sunday evening in effecting the arrest of James W. Pollock, who was indicted in October last for smuggling of worsted goods into this port under the classification of "silk noils," which are duty free. Pollock, who was formerly an importer of dry goods at No. 101 Broad street, was indicted first in 1872, it being charged that he changed goods while on the way from the Custom-house to the bonded warehouse, replacing silk goods with articles of inferior value. He gave bail upon this indictment, but the trial was from time to time postponed. Early in October last he was arrested on a Commissioner's warrant upon the charge of smuggling, and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They returned an indictment against him, and he failing to appear to plead, his bail was declared forfeited. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, but no traces of him could be found. Last week United States District Attorney Bliss received information that he had been seen in the City, and on Sunday evening he was arrested. It has since transpired that Pollock has been in the vicinity ever since his first arrest, and has been engaged in the manufacture of chemicals at Greenpoint. He has also been on to Washington at different times endeavoring to settle the case with the authorities there, but without success. Nothing of this action was known by the officials in this City, and there was every reason to believe that he had fled from the country. The accused will be brought before Commissioner Shields to-day.

A NOVEL SUIT.

What is believed to be an oddity in legal proceedings has just been begun in a suit for criminal conversation brought by Mrs. Adela M. Blake against Mrs. Jane Van Winkle, alias Mrs. J. Coles Blake. The parties reside in Brooklyn, but the suit has been begun in the Supreme Court of this County by Judge Culver, the plaintiff's counsel. The damages claimed are $10,000. The right of the husband to bring a suit for criminal conversation against the seducer of his wife has long been recognized by the law. Whether the wife has the same right against the alleged seducer of her husband will, it is believed, be decided for the first time in the present suit. The case has been before the courts in various aspects already. Mrs. Blake began divorce proceedings against her husband, alleging his adultery with Mrs. Van Winkle, and had him arrested in Brooklyn for refusing to pay alimony. A motion to discharge him from such arrest was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, in this City recently, but was decided adversely to the husband. He alleged at the time that he had no money or property of his own, and that he was unable to pay any alimony. His wife retorted by saying that he was being supported by his alleged mistress, who is a spiritual medium, and who, she alleged, made large sums of money in that business. The matter was settled by an order from the court requiring Mr. Blake to pay $10 weekly as alimony and to pay $350 counsel fee.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge R. L. Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, has been assigned to duty by Gov. Tilden as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Van Brunt. Judge Larremore was elected as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Fall of 1869. His term of office is to continue for fourteen years from July, 1870. He has been connected with educational matters for many years. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1861 to 1864, and from 1868 to July, 1870. In 1869 he was chosen President of the board, and acted in that capacity until he accepted the Justiceship in the Common Pleas. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, serving on the Committee on Education and Literature.

END OF AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE SUIT.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of the Ocean Insurance Company, of Porland, Me., against the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York, which was tried before him some time ago. The suit was to recover the amount of an insurance policy issued by the respondents to the libellants, upon the ground of an alleged agreement that the respondents should, upon request, reinsure the libellants on risks taken by them. The policy was for $10,700 upon the ship Charles S. Pennell, lost at sea on a voyage between this City and San Francisco. The decision is very long and fully reviews all the facts in the case. It concludes as follows: "The evidence in this case shows that such a system of insurance is one that would not be adopted by underwriters generally, and that no such insurance would be made or acknowledged unless entered upon with full knowledge that it was such an insurance. It results, from these considerations, that the libel must be dismissed, with costs."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED—A PRINTER'S CLAIM UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the following decisions were rendered:

In the case *ex parte, A. J. Ambler*, (original.) Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the opinion of the court, denying the motion for a mandamus in this cause.

No. 868.—*The Board of Commissioners of Douglass County et al., appellants, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, denying the motion to advance this cause.

No. 887.—*Levi R. Morrill, Administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. On motion of Mr. E. L. Stanton the case was docketed and dismissed.

No. 880.—*John Henderson et al., &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Wickham, Mayor of New-York, et al.*—The motion to advance this cause was submitted by Mr. H. Nicoll for the plaintiff in error.

No. 99.—*Susan B. Allen, appellant, vs. Thomas D. Allen.*—This cause was argued by Mr. George H. Bradley, of counsel for the appellee, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. M. Thompson, for the appellant.

No. 100.—*T. J. Harnes et al., Trustees, &c., appellants, vs. Charles Carpenter, Executor, &c.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. Joseph Casey, of counsel for the appellants, no counsel appearing for the appellee.

No. 101.—*The State of North Carolina, appellant, vs. Charles Dewey, Assignee, &c., et al.*—Dismissed with costs under the sixteenth rule.

No. 102.—*Jane F. Haywood et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles Dewey, Assignee, &c.*, and No. 103—*John G. Blount, plaintiff in error, vs. R. C. Windley.*—Passed without prejudice.

No. 104.—*Myra Clarke Gaines, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Frientas et al.*—Passed until after assigned cases, the 11th inst.

No. 105.—*Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. Mary A. F. Arms.*—Passed.

No. 106.—*Edwin Reeder et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Walter Crane.*—On motion of Mr. D. B. Duffield, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, dismissed with costs.

The case of the United States vs. Allison, an appeal from the Court of Claims, was submitted to-day, involving the question whether a printer employed in the Government Printing Office at the date of the election of a Congressional Printer by the Senate was entitled to the additional twenty per cent. provided for by the act of Feb. 28, 1867. The Court of Claims gave judgment for the claimant, and the Government here contends that, as two days before the passage of the Twenty Per Cent. act the Government Printing Office passed from the jurisdiction of the Interior Department to the control of the Senate by the election of a Congressional Printer, the terms of that act do not sustain the claim, because the twenty per cent. was to be paid only to those at the date of the act within its provisions, that is, in an executive department. It is also submitted that in fact the Government Printing Office always did belong to the legislative department. It was always under the control of a Congressional committee, and that fact would seem to establish that it was not intended to be an executive bureau. The claimant contends that the act of the Senate electing a Congressional Printer was unconstitutional, because it was an election of a person to fill an office of the United States established by law, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Senate, which may elect only its own officers; and for this reason, it is said, the office of Government Printer was not abolished by the action of the Senate in electing a new officer to succeed him. The election was inoperative and void, and has no effect upon the then organization of the bureau as previously existing. Solicitor General Phillips appeared for the Government and J. A. Garfield and J. Daniells for the claimant.

COURT NOTES.

Surrogate Van Schaick formally opened court yesterday morning. Nothing was done beyond the calling of a motion calendar of considerable length.

It has been determined to hold another Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas during the present month. The term begins to-day, and Judge Van Brunt will preside.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court against Anthony De Griff and Carl J. Tiacco, importers, at No. 489 Broome street, to recover $150,000 for the alleged importations during the last year of silk trimmings at an under-valuation.

John Hynes was taken before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 greenback upon Charles Rosenbaum, and was committed for further examination to-day. The alleged offense was committed about eight years ago.

Walter James and Patrick Reardon, who on the night of Dec. 5 attacked Alexander Kelly, a Brooklyn carpenter, mutilating his face and breaking his nose, pleaded guilty to assault and battery in General Sessions yesterday, and were each sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the Penitentiary.

Judge Van Hoesen, the newly-elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, took his seat yesterday in the Trial Term of the court, presiding over the case of Davis, Receiver, &c., against Brock. Judge Van Hoesen was warmly greeted by his colleagues, and also by ex-Judge Loew, whose former seat he now occupies.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday: Adele Newmann to Mann Magnus, Ovington Benedict and Samuel W. Benedict, Jr., to Peter L. Cortelyou, Cornelius G. Linnington to Charles F. Lockhart, James H. Hunting and Raphael D. Earl to John P. Fellows, and James H. Hunting to John P. Fellows.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Russell prosecuting, Joseph Walsh, a laborer, of No. 256 Delancey street, charged with highway robbery, in having attempted to garrote and rob Charles Miller, a poor fellow who had only ten cents in his possession, pleaded guilty to an attempt and was sentenced to four years in State Prison.

Mr. John D. Coughlin, Clerk of the Marine Court, has had blank forms of receipts printed, and has instituted a practice of depositing in the United States Trust Company all money paid into court, awaiting the issue of cases pending, subject to withdrawal only on an order of the court, countersigned by the Clerk, and yesterday he sent a copy of the office rules, drawn up by him, to all his clerks and assistants.

The case of Col. James E. Kerrigan, accused by Police Commissioner Matsell of contempt in refusing to answer certain questions put at the trial of Capt. McCullagh, was finally settled yesterday. Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, holds that no contempt was intended, and that Col. Kerrigan purged himself of any contempt there might have been by subsequently answering the questions. He therefore orders a discontinuance of the proceedings.

Richard Murray was tried for felonious assault yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. It was charged that on the night of Nov. 31 Murray committed a most inexcusable assault on Thomas Kerwin, of No. 341 East Thirty-second street, in front of Coppinger's liquor saloon, adjoining, inflicting two serious wounds—one in the abdomen and another in the leg. Notwithstanding the fact that the assault was clearly proved, the jury, to the astonishment of all in court, found the prisoner not guilty.

In the suit of James Crawford against The Mayor, &c., tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Supreme Court, Part III., yesterday, a verdict was given for the plaintiff. The suit was brought by Crawford as assignee of the claim of the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. As a defense it was set up that although the Supervisors had the right to appoint a clerk they had no authority to appoint a deputy clerk. Judgment was given the plaintiff for the full sum claimed with interest amounting to over $1,700.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Waters, &c., vs. Crawford, &c.	38—Besendahl vs. Bondy.
23—Broadway Bank vs. Bloomingdale, (No. 1.)	46—Bartlett vs. Shirley.
24—Same vs. Same.	60—Green vs. Moses, &c.
25—Same vs. Same.	77—Security Sav. Bank vs. Smith.
35—Wicke, &c., vs. Bondy, &c., (No. 1.)	85½—Bundy vs. Marshall.
36—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)	99—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley, &c.
37—Whitman vs. Bondy.	100—Bernhard vs. Schafer, &c.

Call—No. 123 to No. 175, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Gerard vs. Lacy.	98—Bansen vs. The People, &c.
77———— vs. ———.	99—Meyers vs. The People, &c.
78———— vs. ———.	100—Crimmins vs. The People, &c.
89—Brennan vs. The People, &c.	101—Kelly vs. The People, &c.
90—Jacoubsky vs. The People, &c.	102—Abrams vs. The People, &c.
91—Suite vs. The People, &c.	104—Sandford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al.
92—Matter of Larvya et al. and Morgan.	105—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., &c.
93—Allen vs. The People, &c.	106—The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.
94—Carpenter vs. The People, &c.	108—Peters, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
95—Swan vs. The People, &c.	109—Same vs. Same.
95—Woodman vs. The People, &c.	111—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
96½—Dolan vs. The People, &c.	112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
97—Johnson vs. The People, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrer.	Nos.
17—Booth et al. vs. Kitchen et al.	73—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
Law and Fact.	74—Madden vs. Israel et al.
13—Noeman vs. Degraw et al.	75—Cheever vs. Lamar.
13¾—Marvin vs. Prentice et al.	76—Not vs. Carroll.
52—Dayton vs. Stokesbury et al.	77—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
53—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.	78—Wooster vs. Palmer et al.
54—Beamish vs. Bushton et al.	79—[illegible] vs. Wade et al.
56—Ames Plow Co. vs. N. Y. Plow Co.	80—Mason vs. Russell.
57—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.	81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.
58—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	82—Crocker vs. Washington.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.	83—Reynolds vs. Crandell et al.
60—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.	84—Howard vs. Crandell et al.
61—Noyes vs. Knowles et al.	85—Douglas vs. Greene et al.
62—Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.	86—Mason vs. Cary et al.
63—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.	87—Thompson vs. Thompson.
64—Hard vs. Sturges et al.	88—Sadler vs. Casey.
65—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.	89—Quinlan vs. Wing et al.
66—Continental Nat. B'k vs. Black et al.	90—Van Volkenburg vs. Samuels et al.
67—Wheeler vs. Mason.	91—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
68—Buisse et al. vs. McCallum et al.	92—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
69—Knight vs. Ott et al.	93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
70—Elliott vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.	94—Capon vs. Schneider.
71—Lawton Gran. Mor. Co. vs. Ocean Sta. Coal Co.	95—Bolger vs. Smith et al.
72—Muller vs. Jacoby et al.	96—Blatchford vs. Kidd.
	97—Devlin et al. vs. Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.
	98—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.
	99—Law vs. Snedecor.
	100—Lockwood vs. Bishop.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Same calender as published yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 3992—The People, &c., vs. Tweed, &c. et al.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	3835—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	883½—Strasburger vs. Belding et al.
4005—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	899½—Rothschild vs. G. St. and 42d St. R. R. Co.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp'rs and Traders' National Bank.	2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
363—Rock vs. Phenix Ins. Company.	635½—Shiff et al. vs. N. Y. Cen. and H. R. R. R. Co.
3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., &c.	3289—Gilbert et al. vs. Marsh, &c.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.	1183½—Baer vs. Leppert et al.
745½—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	3941—Bucas vs. Herron.
——Silberstein, &c., vs. Abling.	4014—Juson vs. Vercelli.
3001—Morange vs. Hynes et al.	4177—Garry vs. The Mayor, &c.
3922—Weber vs. Craig.	4204—French vs. The Mayor, &c.
4009—Clark vs. Waters et al.	4198—Romaine vs. Hatch.
3651—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.	1349—Kelly vs. West et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeves et al.	967—Clase et al., vs. Connolly.
1405—Wehle vs. Conner &c.	787—Sun P. and P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
805—Yung vs. Farley et al.	867—McPherson vs. Small et al.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.	1674—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.	1743—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
965—Keyser, &c., vs. Kelly, &c.	689—Star, &c., vs. Potts.
	791—Smith vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
858—Lustig vs. Lustig.	718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. R. Association.
924—Plunkett, &c. vs. Appleton et al.	642—McArdle vs. Koehler.
1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.	726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Recknagel et al.	898—Gillette vs. Jackson et al.
436—Condon vs. Martin, &c.	744—Marshall H. C. Co. vs. Lyon.
1818—Parker, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
1326—Bohle, &c. vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.	956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
1390—Klein vs. Conner, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.	22—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Co.
12—Whitman vs. Conner, &c.	23—Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in O. et al.
16—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al.	24—Bell, &c., vs. Spotts, &c.
17—Gould vs. Moore.	25—Brague vs. Lord et al.
18—Goodman vs. Strobeim.	26—Cohen vs. Platt et al.
19—Rockwell vs. Gunielly.	28—Davis vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
20—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.	29—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Life Ins. Co.
21—Journeay vs. Tallman.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sanford, J.

No. Issue of Law.	No. Issue of Fact.
6—Rothschild vs. Sinsheimer.	35—Stout et al. vs. Reppenhagen et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 13—McMurtrie vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, J. J.

Nos.	Nos.
32—Boyd vs. Fieulite.	92—Mierson vs. Reilly.
43—Pepper vs. Plunket et al.	93—Bennett vs. Gorlam.
78—Carpenter vs. Weisendanger.	97—Schleifer vs. Voirez.
79—Blees Sewing-machine Co. vs. Maillard.	99—Cantrell, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
80—Smith vs. Taylor et al.	100—Carroll vs. Malone.
81—Southard, &c., vs. Reed.	101—Mulcox et al. vs. Conner.
82—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson, (No. 1.)	102—The People ex rel. Dep't of P. C. and C. vs. Sheridan.
83—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)	105—McManus vs. Alexander.
86—Campbell vs. Brown et al.	115—Kleinfelder vs. Haas.
88—Demarest, &c., vs. Schenck.	116—Beckhorn vs. Stewart et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
696—Latasa et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.	383—Bennett et al vs. Stern.
1245—Greene vs. Barmore.	567—Mech. Bk. of Nashv'le vs Brennan, &c.
611—Crasto vs. Frey.	1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	350—Horstman vs. O'Brien, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.	1111—Delisle vs. Zust.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.	1246—Grosse vs. Dunn.
65—Bender vs. Everard.	1093—Hook, &c., vs. Mathews.
760—First Nat. Bk. of Denver vs. Lyon et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien	2216—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
560—Hexter vs. Brennan.	1103—Hulster vs. Union Pacific Railroad.
1698—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c.	1693—Pfiffer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1973—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	1183—Peil vs. Conover.
1203—Morgan vs. Cen. Park N. and E. R. R. R. Co.	1187—Frieda vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
1110—Pickhardt vs. Friese.	1249—O'Brien, &c., vs. Wahlig et al.
1236—Beadle vs. Crofutt.	1251—Dreyfuss vs. Paraf.
728—Taylor vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
5848—Wheeler vs. Feuchtnicht.	3296—Gross et al. vs. Barth et al.
5807—Mazzur vs. Jordan.	6209—Roach vs. Conner.
3411—West vs. Lynch.	3702—Sayles vs. Conner.
2470—Jacobs vs. Clarke.	3703—Kelly et al. vs. Vosnam et al.
6074—Seller vs. Cummings.	3707—Doll vs. Flato.
5979—Kelly vs. Maxcy.	3714—Dalton vs. Egan.
6149—Helmke et al. vs. Lancaster.	3715—Amadeil et al. vs. Nairn.
6210—Buck et al. vs. Wehage et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1651—Barter et al. vs. Cumming.	6243—Fleischauer vs. Reis.
3652—Stauf vs. Weidman, &c.	6244—Same vs. Same.
6329—Fowler vs. Fox.	6245—Same vs. Same.
6159—Johnson vs. Schomberg.	3696—McSweeney vs. Barrett.
3695—Reed vs. Com. Gen. Trans.	3697—Desendorf vs. Blatchford.
3664—Bollet vs. Henter.	3698—Long vs. McPartland.
3516—Deane et al. vs. Conover.	3699—Dempke vs. Peterson.
5925—Scheider et al vs. Schramm.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART III.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4446—Mayham vs. Green et al.	4830—Crow vs. Farrar.
5143—Hulle vs. Kaesfung.	5677—Duffy vs. Shanley et al.
3701—Brett vs. Burdick.	5775—Sanders et al. vs. Darragh.
5718—German Ex. Bank vs. Barretto et al.	5785—McNish vs. Bogart.
6068—Mierson vs. Beach.	3080—Arango vs. Pitt.
5990—Groesbeck et al. vs. Mitchell.	5796—Guilfoyle vs. Garrison.
6249—Rogers vs. O'Conner.	5685—New vs. Trainor.
6305—Ebbinghausen et a vs. Arcadian Club.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Frank McCarthy, robbery.	Mary Taffals, grand larceny.
Martin Meyers and Albert Mangle, burglary.	Annie Jackson, grand larceny.
John Keefe, burglary.	James Driscoll and John Dorcy, burglars' tools.
Dennis Crowley and William Hays, burglary.	James Donnelly, petit larceny.
Thomas J. Hackett, grand larceny.	

ALLEGED FRAUD IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, heard an application made to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant in the suit of Funch, Edye & Co. against Charles Brink. In 1873 the defendant became bankrupt, having liabilities to the amount of $1,700,000 and no assets, as is claimed. Five days before his failure he obtained $13,000 from the plaintiffs on the statement made by

him that if they would furnish him with the money he would be able to tide over his difficulties. He went to Europe some time subsequently, and returning to this City a few months ago, was arrested and imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail on an order of arrest obtained against him on the grounds of fraud. In moving for his discharge, he claims that there was no fraud, and that the money was given him to purchase bills of lading for the plaintiffs. These bills turned out to be worthless. Decision was reserved on the application.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE NEW BRANCH ADJOURNED—NO ACCOMMODATION FOR JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions (Part I.) was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland, with Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell as prosecuting officer. Judge Gildersleeve also took his seat in order to open Part II. of the court, with Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting. After court had been formally opened, Judge Sutherland announced that the new branch of the court, which was to have been presided over by Judge Gildersleeve, would have to be adjourned, no chamber in which to hold it having been provided by the Municipal authorities. He would therefore order an adjournment until Monday morning next, until which time the panel of petit jurors summoned to serve in that branch were discharged. Part II. of the court was then formally adjourned for a week, and the business of Part I. proceeded with. Judge Sutherland delivered the usual charge prescribed by statute in impaneling the Grand Jury, whose names are as follows: John Babcock, foreman; David V. Freeman, Isaac Hoffman, John H. Nichols, Joseph Q. Laws, William A. Paton, William Tucker, William Douglas, Francis Hovey, Barton W. Vanvoorhies, David Babcock, John F. Zebley, William J. F. Daily, Charles E. Milbank, Walter C. Tuckerman, Gustavus A. Lecchi, Thomas Coltman, Eugene Lentilhon, David Close, Jesse Oakley, Benjamin H. Day, Samuel D. Russell, and Charles C. Kross.

The following court attendants were removed: David Nagle, F. J. McLaughlin, Arthur B. Devlin, Mortimer Sullivan, James Day, Henry J. Cawley, Thomas Medley, Patrick Grennan, Patrick Daly, John F. Teitjen, John McCarty, and John Murray. Of the twelve appointments in the gift of Judge Gildersleeve as his share of the court patronage, only the following have, so far, reported for duty: Thomas E. McKinnan, Benjamin Winne, Isaac Smith, and John Garnett. Henry McCloskey has been reappointed Captain, and John M. Oakford crier, of Part I., and Robert Lindsay, Captain, and Francis O'Donnell, crier, of Part II. The clerical staff remains unchanged; John Sparks, Clerk; Edward H. Hall, Deputy Clerk; William C. Stewart, Assistant Clerk; William Anderson, stenographer; Charles E. Wendt, interpreter.

THE GUATEMALAN MINISTER'S TRUNK.

On Dec. 11, while the baggage of V. Dardon, the newly-accredited Minister to the United States from Guatemala, was being transported through this City, en route to Washington, one of his trunks was stolen, and Gustav Fuller, a youth, of No. 559 Canal street, in whose possession the missing trunk was found, was arrested. On being called up for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Fuller pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years and ten months in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Biggs vs. Pursell.—Motion for stay denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kormann vs. Falk, (No. 2.)—I will give an order to show cause, but will not appoint a Receiver without a hearing.

Kormann vs. Falk, (No. 1.)—Will grant an order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed.

Matter of Barrie.—Mr. Barrie's affidavit is not verified. The Trustee cannot be appointed without a reference to ascertain.

Mellen vs. Cormer.—Default will be opened and cause restored to the Circuit calendar on payment of the costs before notice of trial and $10 costs of motion.

Matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Heineman vs. Heard et al.—Motion for leave to file a supplemental answer denied, with costs.

Betts vs. Kurst.—Motion for resale of premises will be granted on the terms stated on the consent filed by the purchaser; otherwise motion is denied. Although on the argument I was inclined to the opinion that a resale of the premises should not be granted, I find enough in the affidavits to induce me to a different conclusion. In justice to the plaintiff I think that a further condition should be inserted in the order, to wit: That there shall be no further application to resell, even if at the next sale a lower sum should be bidden than at any of the former sales. Plaintiff should have costs of motion.

Dustrow vs. Dustrow.—If the bankruptcy proceedings have the effect claimed by the Assignee, he should seek his relief in the Bankruptcy Court; motion denied.

Matter of Lyon vs. Eldridge.—If Mr. Eldridge can show that Mr. Lyon is indebted to him in a greater sum than the amount retained, I think that in fairness he should be allowed to show the fact, and such is the construction which should be given to the order of May 13, 1875. See the interlineation made by me in the proposed order on the settlement.

Granted.—Fonda vs. Nelson; Boyd vs. Boyd et al.

By Judge Brady.

Matter of Matsell, &c.—The witness having complied with the requirements made of him, and thus purged his seeming contempt, he is relieved from all further prosecution. He does not appear to have intended any disrespect to the board. It would seem as if he were unconscious of its power and authority. It is sometimes supposed that these courts of limited and particular jurisdiction are not to be treated in all respects as tribunals, but there is error in this view. When this court is satisfied in a proper case of any intentional disregard of the authority of the board, its process will go to the punishment of the contemptuous person. Proceedings discharged.

Spratt vs. King.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Dudley vs. Gould.—To continue the Receiver as against Gould would in effect be to continue the injunction, which the General Term has declared shall not be done. He has a right to be relieved from all obstacle in the way of doing with his stock what he pleases. He is, in other words, as if no proceedings had been resorted to by which his rights in the stock were at all affected. So far as the appointment of the Receiver in any sense militates against the exercise of these rights, it must fail and be set aside so ordered. Ordered accordingly. Order to be settled on notice.

Gibbs vs. Rooney.—The charges of fraud are not sustained. If the defendant has any just cause of complaint he should establish it at least prima facie. This he has not done. The charge of purloining papers rests upon mere suspicion, and is wholly unsupported. The charge of unfairness against the Referee lacks every element of strength. It seems to be so weak as to deserve censure. Courts of justice are always open to correct frauds, but they do not act upon straws. Substance is regarded. If it were otherwise there would be no security of property or liberty. When the defendant can present a meritorious case it will receive proper consideration and have proper effect.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Judgment on demurrer.—Kinney vs. Schwer et al.; Brown vs. Sharkey et al.—Judgments for defendants on demurrers. Opinion. Ward vs. Richardson et al.; Chapman et al. vs. Cowenhoven, &c.; Mason vs. Hamlin Organ Co. vs. Bacon et al.—Judgments for plaintiffs on demurrers. Opinion.

Leeds, &c., vs. Ransom et al.—See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wilkes vs. Oram.—This case, although one involving interests of considerable magnitude, is not one which in my judgment admits of a large allowance; $250 is all that I should make.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell, and Judge Curtis.

Furman vs. Titus.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

The Republic of Peru vs. Reeves.—Order affirmed with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Miller, &c., vs. Hall.—Judgment reversed, and a new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Carpenter vs. Brand.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Herzberg vs. Murray.—Order reversed; judgment set aside, and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Produce Bank vs. Morton et al.—Motion for new trial granted, with costs of motion to the defendants to abide the event. Opinon by Judge Curtis.

Isaac vs. The New-York Plaster Works.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Willmont vs. Masserole et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

The Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company., and The North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company.—Order continuing injunction affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Same vs. Same.—Order adjudging in contempt affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

The People ex rel. the Mayor, &c., vs. Pendleton.—Order adjudging in contempt affirmed, with costs.

Alfaro vs. Davidson.—Leave to appeal from judgment denied. Leave to appeal from order affirming order denying motion for new trial granted. No costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Fischer vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Ord. Judgment increased by the sum of $1,461 80, with costs of the appeal. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Emmeritz vs. Ambler.—See memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Nathan vs. Hugel.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Thurber et al. vs. Moore.—Motion denied without prejudice.

Duke vs. Chase.—Motion granted.

McMurtry et al. vs. Oriel et al.—Motion denied.

Gadney vs. Haas.—Memorandum.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union..c.	74½	200	Lake Shore.....	61¼
1100	do.....	74⅝	2000	do.....	61⅜
800	do.....	74⅝	1100	do.....	61
400	do.....	74⅝	600	do.....s3.	60⅞
400	do.....b3.	74⅝	3000	do.....	61
1500	do.....	74¼	700	do.....s3.	61
300	Pacific Mail.....	39¼	700	do.....s3.	60⅞
400	do.....	39⅜	2500	do.....	60⅞
1100	do.....b3.	39	200	do.....s3.	60¾
1300	do.....	39	500	do.....c.	60¾
300	do.....s3.	38⅞	100	North-west'n..b3.	34¼
200	N.Y.C. & Hudson.	105	100	do.....c.	56¼
20	do.....	105¼	100	North-west. Pf..s3.	56⅝
100	Mich. Central.....	59⅝	100	do.....	56¾
300	do.....	59⅜	100	do.....b3.	56⅝
100	Rock Island.....	c.105	100	Ohio & Miss.....	17⅞
1100	do.....	105	300	do.....	17¾
45	do.....	105⅛	200	St. Paul.....	35⅞
40	Union Pacific.....	75			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, r.	119⅝	$25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, r..... b.c. 116⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65.	116¼	
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, r.	119⅝	65,000 do..... 12.117
	Int....c.	119⅝	10,000 do..... b.c. 117
2,000	do.....	b.c. 119⅜	5,000 U.S. 6s, Cur. 12. 122⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, r.	int.....	119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s, L. bs., ex int.....	100	70	American Ex.....	57
1,000	do.....	100¼	10	do.....b.c.	57
36,000	N.Y.S. 7s, B.R.	103½	200	Erie Railway..b.c.	15⅝
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	19½	200	do.....s3.	15⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q. C. 7s, ex int....	107½	100	do.....	15⅝
1,000	C., I. & Pac. 1st, ex int.	107½	300	do.....s3.	15⅝
1,000	do.....b.c.	107¾	100	Mich. Cent.....b.c.	59⅛
18,000	N. W. C. G.	85¼	300	do.....	59¼
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st. L.C.di..ex int.	95	100	Pacific M..b.c.	38⅞
5,000	M. & St. P. C. & M. Div.	89	200	do.....b3.	38¾
5,000	M.&St.P.C.&P.	79¼	100	do.....	38¾
2,000	Mor.&K.7s, Y.L.	107½	700	do.....s3.	38⅝
1,000	do.....int.	112	100	do.....	38⅝
2,000	C.C.C.& I.1st.	106	200	do.....	38¾
10,000	M. & St. P.1st. La Crosse D.	95	100	do.....b3.	74
12,000	T., P. & W.	97	1400	N.Y.C.&H.....b.c.	104⅝
5,000	Cen.P.G.ba.	bc.105	100	Harlem.....	b.c. 130¾
25	Ger. Am. Bk.....	85	200	Chic. & N.W.	b.c. 39½
9	Bk. State of S.Y.	105	600	Chi.M.& St. P.	b.c. 35¼
24	Dr. McG.Co.	b.s. 67	100	C.&N.W.Pf.	b.c. 56¼
200	W. Un. Tel.	b.c.s3. 74	100	do.....	56¼
100	do.....	74⅜	200	Tol., W. & W.	b.c. 3¼
1200	do.....	b3. 74¼	100	Ohio & Miss.....	17
2900	do.....	74¼	100	H. & St. Jo.	b.c. 21
90	C. C. & I.	74¼	100	N. J. Sc.	92
100	do.....	b.c. 59¾	400	Atl. & P.	Pf.b.c. 4
134	do.....	60			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....	c.119⅜	100	Erie Railway.....	15⅜
2,000	N. Y. E. 1st.	103⅜	100	do.....s3.	15⅝
10	U. S. Express.....	s3. 74	200	North-west. Pf.	b3. 56¼
900	Western Union.....	74¼	500	do.....	56¼
100	do.....	b3. 74¼	200	North-western.....	39
400	do.....	74¼	500	do.....	38⅞
100	do.....	b3. 74⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	Pf. 34
300	do.....	s3. 74	500	Lake Shore.....	60¾
100	Pacific Mail.....	38⅞	900	do.....	s3. 60⅝
100	do.....	b3. 39	100	do.....	60⅝
300	do.....	38⅞	1900	do.....	s3. 60¾
1200	do.....	38¾	900	do.....	60¾
300	do.....	38⅝	300	Han. & St. Jo.	b3. 21⅛
700	do.....	39⅛	500	do.....	21½
50	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	105	100	do.....	s3. 21½
10	Chi. B. & Q.	s3. 114¾	100	St. L. & K. C.	Pf. 22½

MONDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The money market was easy during the morning at 7 ₱ cent. but worked closer in the afternoon when the rate was advanced to gold interest. To-day the disbursements on account of semi-annual interest and dividends were commenced at this point, and it can only be a question of a short time when the money now being paid out will again be restored to active circulation and cause an easier working of the market. A fair estimate of the January interest and dividend is $50,000,000, at least, and probably much more. Of this amount the Government alone disburses $25,000,000 gold and nearly two millions currency. The effect of these disbursements will probably be felt on the Stock Exchange in the early future and bring about an improving tendency in values resulting from the demand for securities from many of those now collecting their semi-annual dividends and interest.

Speculation in the railway and miscellaneous share list was tame, and presented no special feature of interest. During the afternoon prices declined somewhat, subsequently recovering and again falling off. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore, which figured for 29,000 shares out of a total business of 81,000 shares, fluctuated between 61¼ and 60½, and closed at the lowest point. Pacific Mail declined from 39⅛ to 38½. Western Union fell off from 74½ to 73⅞, recovering in the final dealings to 74⅛. North Western, St. Paul, and Erie recorded a fractional decline. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced from 20¾ to 21½. Investment shares were firm.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £105,000 bullion from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, the rate of discount for three months bills at London being 3⅜ ₱ cent., or ⅜ below the bank rate. Consols after advancing slightly, but afterward fell back to 93 15-16, the closing figure of Friday. United States bonds were quiet and steady at 104¼ for old 1865s, 107¼ for 1867s, 106¼@106½ for 10-40s, and at 105¼@105⅜ for new 5s. A Loudon dispatch dated 4:30 P. M. reported European securities flat on rumors of a large failure in France. The minimum rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Berlin has been advanced to 6 ₱ cent. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, with the principal business at $4 84½ for bankers' sixty days bills and $4 88¼ for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 85 and $4 89. Some important railroad negotiations have just been brought to a successful issue at London, where on Saturday last Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. brought out £1,350,000 sterling consolidated mortgage bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and Messrs. McCalmont Bros. £2,000,000 sterling Philadelphia and Reading general mortgage. Both of these loans were promptly taken, which shows reviving confidence in good American railway securities among English capitalists. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this City, have already drawn some sterling against these loans, and it was the sale of these bills a short time since that gave rise to an impression that considerable borrowed exchange was on the market. At the time we intimated that probably some railroad negotiations were in progress, and the developments to-day show the truth of our conjecture. The gold speculation was featureless. The market opened steady at 113, but became weak as the day advanced, and sales at the close were made at 112¾. Cash gold was unusually heavy, and loaned from 3 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum to 1-32 per diem for carrying. The payments on account of January interest at the Sub-Treasury amount to date to $7,328,000. The Public Debt statement for the month of December shows an increase in the principal of the debt of $1,915,000.

The transactions in Government bonds at the boards were not especially large, but some large private orders are in the market awaiting execution. The market was firm in tone and prices well maintained; 1881s, (6s,) new 1865s, 1867s, and 1868s were quoted ex interest. There was an active demand for railroad mortgages, and the dealings were well distributed. The Pacific issues led in point of activity, and were followed by Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and North-western consolidated, coupon, gold. The last named advanced to 85⅝. In State bonds sales of Missouri long 6s and Georgia new were reported at 100@100⅛ and 101½ ex interest.

The United States Circuit Court at Alexandria to-day, Chief Justice Waite presiding decided that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter of a Receiver for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Under this decision the property will revert to the charge of Receiver Wickham, recently appointed by the State Courts of Virginia and West Virginia at the suggestion of a majority of the bondholders and other creditors.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 3.

	Friday.	Monday.
American Gold	113	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅞	117
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅞	119¾†
Bills on London	$4 84½	$4 84½
New-York Central	105	104⅞
Rock Island	105	105¼
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38½
St. Paul	35¾	35½
St. Paul Preferred	67	66¾
Lake Shore	60⅞	60½
North-western	39⅝	38⅞
North-western Preferred	56¾	56¼
Western Union	74⅝	74⅜
Union Pacific	74⅛	74
Wabash	3¼	3¼
Del., Lackawanna & Western	104½	117½*
New-Jersey Central	106¼	103½*
Panama	126	136
Erie	15¾	15⅝
Ohio	17⅛	17
C., C. & I. C.	3⅝	3⅜
Harlem	130¾	130⅝

* Ex-dividend.
† Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105	104⅞	2,370
Harlem	130⅝	130⅜	100
Erie	15⅞	15⅝	1,100
Lake Shore	61¼	60½	29,000
Wabash	3¼	3¼	200
North-western	39¼	38⅞	2,000
North-western Preferred	56¾	56¼	1,200
Rock Island	105¼	105⅛	875
Pittsburg	89⅞	89⅞	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35½	1,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	67	66¾	2,800
Del., Lack. & Western	120⅜	120⅜	500
New-Jersey Central	103½	103½	100
Michigan Central	59¼	59	1,025
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	114	114	100
Union Pacific	74	74	515
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21⅝	20¾	454
Ohio & Mississippi	17¼	17	1,100
Missouri Pacific	12⅜	12¼	200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	4	4	600
Western Union	74⅛	73⅞	19,355
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38½	13,900
St. Louis, A. & K. N. Pref.	22½	22½	190
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Total sales			80,189

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122⅜	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¾	120⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	120⅝	121
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	113⅜	...
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	113⅜	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	113¼	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	113¾	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116⅛	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regist'd	117	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	120	120¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117¾
United States 10-40s, coupon	118	118⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅞	117⅛

*Ex interest. †Called.

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending this date:

Dec. 2	Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars	$32,400 00
Dec. 30	Steamer Pommerania, Hamburg—Silver bars	20,997 83
	American gold	150,000 00
Dec. 30	Steamer Pommerania, Paris—Refined silver	35,310 00
	Silver bars	98,350 00
Dec. 30	Steamer Pommerania, London—Silver bars	80,000 00
	Total	$417,157 83

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Nov. 27	$2,983,749
August	30,805,475	Dec. 4	8,447,076
September	23,527,508	Dec. 11	4,901,411
October	22,264,190	Dec. 18	5,879,518
Nov. 6	13,316,520	Dec. 24	2,372,533
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Dec. 31	4,529,760
Nov. 20	4,718,735		
Total			$143,290,617
Total same period in 1874			172,367,310
Decrease in 1875			$29,116,693

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Nov. 23	$5,519,647
August	20,866,185	Nov. 30	5,540,352
September	20,230,040	Dec. 7	5,160,801
October	22,150,396	Dec. 14	6,540,980
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Dec. 21	6,286,600
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Dec. 28	3,739,424
Nov. 16	4,839,890		
Total			$134,253,783
Total same period in 1874			142,002,192
Decrease in 1875			$7,749,209
Gold, Dec. 31, 1875			112⅞
Gold, Dec. 26, 1874			112⅞

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$3,754,151	Nov. 27	$706,564
August	3,954,427	Dec. 4	351,696
September	1,945,809	Dec. 11	320,900
October	1,957,605	Dec. 18	414,750
Nov. 6	604,151	Dec. 24	293,785
Nov. 13	358,418	Dec. 31	417,157
Nov. 20	397,500		
Total			$19,776,966
Total same period in 1874			33,433,111
Decrease in 1875			$13,656,145

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,109
Nov. 13	1,719,900	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,300
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Total	$53,608,341	$28,594,638

The Directors of the Panama Railroad Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books close on Wednesday afternoon.

The Excelsior Savings Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of *Six* and *Five ₱ cent. ₱* annum, according to the amount of deposit. The bank announces that hereafter it will not receive new deposits from any one person in excess of $2,000.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay on and after the 3d inst. the interest and dividends due on the following bonds and stocks: Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Bonds; Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise Bonds; Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad First Mortgage Bonds; Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds; City of Indianapolis, Ind., Bonds, various issues; City of Richmond, Ind., Bonds; City of Terre Haute, Ind., Bonds; City of Wheeling, West Va., Compromise Bonds; Danville, Ind., School Bonds; Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds; Indianapolis, Ind., Waterworks Company Gold Bonds; Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company Bonds; Jackson County, Ohio, Bonds; Louisiana State New Consols, coupons 1 to 4; Massillon and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage Gold Bonds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago First and Second Mortgage Bonds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Construction Bonds; Scioto County, Ohio Bonds, various issues; St. Johns Railway, Florida, First Mortgage Bonds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Guaranteed Special Stock dividend at 1¾ ₱ cent. Also, on the 4th inst., usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent. on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Guaranteed Stock; on 5th inst. semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on stock of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, La.

The Union Trust Company is paying the coupons on the following securities: Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage, Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Peekskill Water Bonds, North-western Telegraph Company, New-York Institute for the Blind, St. Louis National Stock Yard, Holliday Coal Company, Town of Wheatland, Town of Stephentown, Town of Eden, Rochester City.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, which makes the forty-seventh dividend paid by the company.

Attention is directed to an advertisement in another column of Mr. John B. Manning in regard to the purchase of the coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad coupons, due Jan. 1, are being paid by R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 2 Exchange court.

The Gallatin National Bank is paying the coupons of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad coupons, due Jan 1.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank announces that six ₱ cent. interest is allowed on deposits of $2,000 and under, and five ₱ cent. on the excess over $2,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Hides, bales	1,616
Broom-corn, bales	53	Leather, sides	12,142
Bees-wax, pks	8	Molasses, bbls	955
Cotton, bales	10,556	Spirits Turp., bbls	23
Cotton-seed, bags	208	Resin, bbls	892
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	100	Oil-cake, pks	5,620
Copper, bbls	32	Pork, pks	1,946
Rice, pkgs	9	Beef, pkgs	875
Dried Fruit, pks	9	Cut-meats, pks	4,632
Eggs, bbls	1,907	Lard, pks	3,563
Flour, bbls	30,816	Stearine, pks	105
Wheat, bushels	30,700	Butter, pks	4,602
Corn, bushels	47,435	Cheese, pks	3,776
Oats, bushels	70,740	Tallow, pks	542
Rye, bushels	5,000	Dressed Hogs, No	930
Malt, bushels	2,922	Pea-nuts, bags	1,085
Barley, bushels	20,500	Rice, pkgs	425
Grass-seed, bags	207	Starch, bbls	2,860
Beans, bbls	299	Potatoes, bbls	120
Peas, bushels	20,064	Tobacco, hhds. & cs	1,678
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Whisky, bbls	914
B. W. Flour, bbls	100	Wool, bales	85
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Lead, pigs	290
Hops, bales	333	Spelter, pcs	2,024
Hides, No	1,712	Rice Chaff, bags	303

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted 14c. ₱ lb. lower, on a very dull market; 1,440 bags, by the bills have been snore sold on private terms. Other kinds dull and nominal. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¼c.@18⅜c., gold, ₱ lb., and for forward delivery, Rio in job lots, 16¼c.@16⅜c. Mocha, Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 25c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 18c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 20@22c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, with prices, however, quoted steady....Ordinary now quoted at 10¼c.; Low Middling 12 7-16c. Sales to No. 2 Middling, 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 252 bales, (of which 90 bales were on Friday evening,) including ——bales to shippers, 152 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been moderate, and values have been without important change.....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,880 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on Friday evening and 8,100 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; April, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; May, 14c.@14 1-32c.; June, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; July, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; August, 14 15-32c.@14 17-32c..... The receipts at this port to-day were 10,556 bales and at all the shipping ports were 32,085 bales, against 28,388 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 48,250 bales, against 57,038 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,390,802 bales, against 2,158,457 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (seven days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 75,473 bales; to the Continent, 24,537 bales.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,240,867 bales, (of which were 780,824 bales to British ports, and 480,038 bales to the Continent,) against 1,065,611 bales same time the previous year.....Stock at this date in New-York to-day, 140,038 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 807,548 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally inactive since our last, with prices lower, and quoted essentially unchanged. City Mill Extras have been in fair request for the best ludies at steady figures. Apart from this feature little other than a light jobbing inquiry has been noted at the ruling quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 65, mainly at $4 50@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to choice superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 50, chiefly at $4 25@4 40; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40 for good ordinary; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 90; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 40, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; rouge-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 20@$7 50, and patent at $6 10@$7 50; Iowa and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the reported sales have been 7,100 bbls. shipping stock, mostly City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations.....Southern Flour has been sparingly purchased, and has been quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME—A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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The organization of the State Legislature has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. HUSTED has been chosen Speaker of the House, and there is no one who will question his great qualifications for that position. The Legislature has never had a better Speaker than Mr. HUSTED made in 1874, and we are quite sure that he will perform his duties with equal success this session. Judge ROBERTSON has been chosen temporary Chairman of the Senate—an excellent selection—and Senator WOODIN has done himself credit by the course he has taken in the matter. The attempts made in some quarters to stir up dissensions have utterly broken down. The committees, so far as we are yet informed, have been appointed with a studious regard for the public service. There could not possibly be a better appointment than that of Senator TOBEY to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Insurance. His shrewdness and tact in presiding over the Miller investigation some time ago cannot yet be forgoten. There is still a great field for Mr. TOBEY'S energies and abilities in the same direction. Senator WOODIN, will be the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, and Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., will doubtless be made Chairman of the House Committee. Both are good appointments. Senator HARRIS is the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator COLE of the Canal Committee. Altogether, the year's work has had a most promising beginning, and we hope the Legislature will continue to transact its business without the slightest regard to the advice or reproaches of the "Tammany-Republican" journals, resting securely in the confidence that if it does well the public will recognize the fact, and that the Kelly organs will not be able to deprive it of the credit to which it may be entitled. The power of those organs was very thoroughly measured in the recent elections in this City. Trust to the public, and never mind the slanders of Tammany newspapers.

Nothing can be less surprising to the readers of the New-York *Tribune* than to find that some public man whose character it has been attempting to destroy for months together is suddenly praised as a model of all that is virtuous and good. No doubt this style of treating officials is quite in keeping with the taste of the very limited class of readers which still remains to that eccentric journal. They could not, therefore, have been much taken aback yesterday when they read in their newspaper that Recorder HACKETT is a man who has "bitter enemies," but that his "judicial conduct" has never been impugned, and that "all have admitted the highly valuable nature of the services he has rendered as a criminal Judge." Now this was the very thing which was *not* admitted by the *Tribune* during the November elections, as the dullest of its readers must surely remember. Throughout the canvass, the Recorder's fitness to hold his position was violently denied by the *Tribune*, in obedience to the instructions which it received from JOHN KELLY. This plan of slandering a man when he is in need of assistance, and toadying him when he no longer needs it, may be very congenial to the admirers of the *Tribune*, if there are any; but it will not strike other persons as a manly or decent way of dealing with public functionaries. Either the *Tribune* willfully deceived its readers in November, or it is deceiving them now. In either case, it has afforded another proof of the fact that it is never to be trusted.

We may now expect to see this organ of the Tammany Democracy, and its weekly echo, bent on proving that JOHN MORRISSEY is the very pink of political propriety. They have hitherto maintained, amid the laughter of the citizens of New-York, that JOHN MORRISSEY succeeded in deposing JOHN KELLY as Boss, and that he was elected by Republican votes. Everybody knows, except the old women and the *doctrinaires*, that the Republicans in MORRISSEY'S district are entirely without power or influence; and that so far from JOHN KELLY having been deposed, that high-minded patriot is still "Boss," although a Boss under a cloud. By and by we may expect that this, the true state of affairs, will come to the knowledge of the London *Daily News* and *Saturday Review*. When it is further seen and understood that MORRISSEY supported the State Democratic ticket, and that his votes in the State Senate will be always cast for the Democratic Party, we may expect to see some display of remorse on the other side of the Atlantic, if not on this. Our foreign critics, at least, will for the future be rather chary about taking their cue on New-York politics from journals which, from various motives, choose to ally themselves with JOHN KELLY and Tammany Hall.

The stories told by the survivors of the wreck of the *Deutschland* show that from the moment the ship struck all discipline disappeared. The Captain is said to have tried to do his duty, but the subordinate officers and crew are accused of the cowardice and brutality that are too often displayed in moments of peril by the "sailors" who man some of our ocean steamers. It is an undeniable fact that the sailors of the present day are a wretchedly degraded class, and that even brave and determined officers frequently fail to keep them under control when in the face of imminent danger. The conduct of the crew of the *Deutschland* recalls the burning of the German steam-ship *Austria*, and the disgraceful panic which accompanied it. It is unnecessary, however, to say that cowardice and selfishness are the results of the German method of managing seamen. That would be as absurd as the pretense that American civilization naturally produces monsters like THOMASSEN. The German sailor is no worse than the sailor of other nations. The brave and honest tar of fifty years since is very nearly extinct. There must, however, be some good reason for his disappearance, and some way by which the character of our present seamen can be somewhat improved.

It is a very slight consolation to the family and friends of the man shot down in the streets of Brooklyn yesterday morning to be told that the murderers had "mistaken their man." The hapless victim was going about his business, in the early dawn, when he was assaulted by bandits, who, after shooting him, demanded money, and then suddenly discovering that he was not the person whom they had expected, ran away in confusion at their error. If they had stopped and begged his pardon for their blunder, it would have been quite in keeping with the nonchalance with which another murderer lately, shot a hotel guest because he "wouldn't have any man looking at him in that way."

The details of the Bremerhaven plot which we publish to-day throw some new light upon the preparation of the infernal machine which was intended to sink the *Mosel*. It seems clear that this attempt was intended merely as a prelude to a series of similarly diabolical experiments, and there can be no doubt that THOMAS was only one of a gang of miscreants who expected to gain fortunes by their success. The apparently circumstantial report made by a correspondent of the London *Times* of the steps which he took to warn the German authorities of the conspiracy about whose preparation he had obtained more or less accurate information, lays the German legation at London under a charge of very grave heedlessness. A similar warning was conveyed to the French Government two years before, and was acted on with a promptitude which compares very favorably with the careless confidence of the German officials.

Mayor SCHROEDER, of Brooklyn, submitted his first Message yesterday to the Board of Aldermen. It shows an intimate acquaintance with the difficulties that have beset honest and economical government in Brooklyn, and contains many practical suggestions. Though the city debt is $35,031,000, the Mayor recommends the issue of bonds to redeem the certificates of the Bridge Company, and prevent a Sheriff's sale of that property. For rapid transit Mr. SCHROEDER relies on the application of steam to ordinary horse cars. He recommends general retrenchment and reorganization, as far as may be, of the subordinate offices, and the substitution of single officers for triple commissions. The Message is an interesting and sensible document.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual Message of Mayor WICKHAM is a very commonplace production. It is mainly composed of dry, colorless details about the operations of the various departments—very few of which are new, and still fewer of which are interesting. When the Mayor attempts to be original, he is not particularly happy in his allusions or exact in his statements. For example, why should it be necessary to refer to the misgovernment of the Tweed Ring as "the baleful influences which controlled the administration of public affairs during, and for some time after, the war?" Is the Mayor one of those who think that it only requires a course of persistent misrepresentation to banish the era of Tammany plunder to the region of historical myths? It was a favorite device with Democratic State Conventions from 1868 to 1871 to prepare indignant resolutions about the corruption of the Republican Party, in order to divert public attention from the progress of their own organized swindling. That was the time, nevertheless, in which the City debt was doubled every two years, and in which every department of our Government became hopelessly demoralized. It is a very paltry kind of misrepresentation to call the frauds of the Tammany Ring "baleful influences which prevailed during the war," and it is simply a distortion of facts to pretend that under our present administration the City Government is conducted "on business principles," or that "extravagance, demoralization, and corruption have been checked." The Tammany Hall of to-day pays a little more regard to appearances than did its predecessor of 1870, but its methods are substantially the same. Every department of the City Government which has been subjected to its influence shares the corruption and jobbery in virtue of which the Tammany organization continues to exist.

The Mayor notices the slight reduction made in the permanent debt of the City since last January, without noticing the fact that he has almost uniformly opposed every effort to check the issue of bonds. He regrets the continued increase of the assessment debt, and renews his recommendation as to the necessity of fixing its amount at a lower maximum, without directing attention to the facts that his political allies in the Board of Aldermen, and his appointee in the Department of Public Works, are mainly responsible for the increase of the assessment debt, and that but for his own opposition to the project in the last Legislature, that increase would long ago have been checked.

After the Mayor's tortuous course of last Winter, it is somewhat edifying to find him renewing the recommendations of his special Message about assessment bonds, and the limitation of the obligations incurred by any department to the amount of the appropriation made for its benefit. As the Department of Public Works is constantly contracting obligations for wages and materials, before the Board of Apportionment is asked to issue the bonds required to pay for them, the Mayor would have given point to his recommendation by mentioning the quarter where the restriction in question is most needed. Fortunately, these reforms, along with some others not alluded to by the Mayor, are not likely to depend upon his influence for their success with the present Legislature.

He gets out of the difficulty attending the question of whether public works should be done by day's work or by contract by referring the subject to the consideration of the Board of Aldermen. There can be very little doubt as to the treatment which it will receive from the majority of that board. Any system which will interfere with the distribution of "labor tickets" by Tammany Committees on Patronage is not likely to meet with the approval of men who owe their election to JOHN KELLY. We trust that the Legislature will not wait for the reform of our system of public works till it has received an opinion from the Board of Aldermen in favor of depriving them of the power of setting aside the rule about inviting public competition for public work. It would be equally unwise for them to assume that, because the Mayor does not recommend the enactment of a law depriving the Corporation Counsel of the power to take City cases before a Referee, there is no further use for any such reform. A somewhat notorious newspaper claim is said to be now on trial before KELLY'S unsuccessful candidate for Surrogate. Any considerable extension of this system would probably interfere with the credit claimed for Mr. WHITNEY of being successful in at least two-thirds of the City cases tried during the last two months.

The Mayor has no new recommendations to make in regard to the finances of the City, but a year's experience of public affairs has enabled him to avoid a repetition of the ridiculous blunders which his first Message contained in regard to this subject. He gets into a very funny muddle, however, over the sinking fund. After pointing out that while the amount of bonds and stocks payable out of that fund has been reduced to twenty-one millions of dollars, while the fund available for their redemption has increased to twenty-eight millions, the Mayor requests the united wisdom of the Aldermen to be directed to these two questions: First, Shall the surplus seven millions be used for the reduction of taxation, or, second, Shall it be employed for the reduction of the debt? As the cash and securities in the sinking fund are invariably deducted from the amount of the bonded debt, and as the net result is always used in specifying that debt, the Mayor's questions amount to this: Shall we add seven millions to the debt by way of reducing our taxes—or shall we make believe that we are reducing the debt by subtracting seven millions in one place instead of in another? The Mayor's expedient for making "a large and permanent reduction of the City debt," by means of a change in the system of City book-keeping, is almost as original a proposal as that other one of his first Message for a periodical balance-sheet showing the changes effected in the account of Municipal profit and loss. It would be too much to expect any new light on the problems of City Government from a man with so little capacity to distinguish between words and things as is possessed by Mayor WICKHAM. He ventures however, to remind the Governor's Commission on Municipal Charters, that the true way to secure responsibility in local administration, is to give the Mayor the uncontrolled power of appointment and removal over the heads of departments. It may be doubted whether the Board of Aldermen or the Legislature are likely to share that opinion.

EX-GOV. DIX ON THE EVILS OF THE DAY.

The subject of ex-Gov. DIX'S address last evening is one on which his observations cannot fail to have both interest and value. Concerning the political evils of the day he speaks with the authority of one who has had long and varied experience in public affairs, and who has contributed much to keep their administration pure and make it effective. There are few who have watched our political development from so many points of view. As a member of the United States Senate, as a Cabinet officer, as a Major General of the Army, as Governor of the largest State of the Union, he has taken part in every branch of the State and Federal Government except that of the Judiciary. At the same time, his logical mind, ripe culture, and faithful study of the laws have made his opinions in regard to the only department in which he has not been engaged of as great value as that of the best of the Judges themselves.

None of our readers will be surprised that Gov. DIX finds the chief evil in our present political organization to be the distribution of offices as rewards for political service, instead of with a view to the most efficient performance of their duties. He fully recognizes the wide influence of this vicious practice, utterly foreign as it is to the theory of our Government, ruinous to the administration of its business, corrupting to its officers, and injurious to the liberties and the interests of the public. He cites, as an illustration of the complete perversion which has been brought about from the natural and healthy conception of our Government, the absurd action of Congress requiring appointments in the Treasury Department to be distributed according to the population of the States—as if these offices were intended as a sort of alms, supplied by taxation for general relief, instead of administrative trusts concerning which the sole interest of the people is to have them filled by faithful and capable officers. It was reserved for the political sagacity of the year 1875 to require the appointing power to ask of an appointee, not, "Do you understand your business, and can you attend to it?" but "Do you come from Rhode Island or from Delaware, from Oregon or from Arkansas?" Gen. DIX opposes to the ignorance and greed that inspired this wild rule for the distribution of offices, the proposition that all subordinates in the public service should be retained during good behavior. It is the suggestion of sound sense, confirmed by wide experience. Failing this, for the adoption of which, unfortunately, he sees little reason to hope, he would extend the term of the President to six years, and confer on him "a constrained disinterestedness by making him ineligible to office for a second term." The idea has many powerful arguments in its support. But it was rejected by the framers of the Constitution for reasons which have in some regards strengthened with our development as a nation. Nor can it be said to go to the root of our difficulties, which is not the ambition of any one man—even of a President—but the intense and overmastering selfishness of pure partisanship.

Gen. DIX gives only a passing, though emphatic, reference to the "discreditable condition of our currency," which might with advantage have received proportionately greater attention, since, if it has not produced, it has sorely aggravated, many of the most serious social as well as political evils from which we suffer. On the subject of an elective, as against an appointed, judiciary. Gov. DIX submits observations and illustrations well deserving consideration. His arguments are familiar to our readers, without doubt, but they cannot be too often repeated, and we trust no one will fail to note the instances he gives from his own experience of the extreme operation of the present method, which chooses our Judges with no more care than our Aldermen are chosen—indeed, often with less.

We shall not undertake to allude to all the points taken up by Gov. DIX. He exhorts his fellow-citizens, as safeguard against the evils to which he calls their attention, to use the right of suffrage more faithfully. The suggestion is a good one, but the motives which cause neglect of the suffrage are, unfortunately, far more potent than the sentiment of general public spirit to which Gov. DIX appeals. Men of intelligence and character who refrain from voting, generally do so because they do not feel that in return for the return they can secure they can afford the time and labor required for effective political action. The changes they are able to effect at any one election are not sufficient to pay them for entering into a contest with the men to whom our civil service system has made politics a business, and not a very scrupulously conducted business at that. Until we can simplify and consolidate the machinery of government, and at the same time wrest it from the present absolute control of interested men, we cannot often call out a heavy vote from among the classes who now neglect to vote.

Gen. DIX concludes with an eloquent review of some of the facts which show the continuity of the life of society, and the unbroken force which molds its forms generation after generation. It is in these and in the conception they inspire of a Power great and benevolent enough to overrule our incidental aberrations that he finds hope for the remedying of the evils which he recites. In this process, however, it is proper to recognize that clear and candid discussion, such as he himself contributes, is an agency of no little importance.

FLATS.

Our subject is not the flats that live, but those that are lived in; and if some old-fashioned housekeeper should insist that it is in the latter that we are to look for the former, we should reply—possibly, but at least there are two sides to the question. The increase in the number of this kind of residence within the last few years is the most remarkable fact in the social statistics of the City. The difficulties of housekeeping, and the desire to avoid a long daily journey to and from the centre of business, have united to create a demand for "French flats;" and as landlords find them very profitable, of course the demand is supplied as rapidly as land and money can be found for the purpose. There are at least half a dozen large French flat houses now in building between Fiftieth street and Washington square; and in addition to these, and the many which had been previously built, others are projected. They are beginning to be the rage; for we New-Yorkers have our rage, even in houses.

These houses are perhaps rightly enough called French flats, but they are not of French origin, but Scotch. In a paper recently read upon the subject before the British Architectural Association, it was shown that they did exist in Paris even in the seventeenth century, but that they began to appear there about the end of the reign of LOUIS XIV., who died in 1715; and as they were in use in Scotland for the city residences even of the nobility and gentry for at least two centuries previously, and as the intercourse between France and Scotland was very close in the sixteenth century, it is safe to assume that the Paris flat came from Edinburgh. Like many other things, however, it attained its perfection in Paris. The flat is not an aristocratic residence. M. CÆSAR DALY, who is the recognized authority upon the subject, divides Parisian houses into three classes—the first, private houses or hotels, in which live the aristocracy; second, flats or *maisons à loyer*, in which live the *bourgeoisie*, or middle city class; third, the houses deserted by the two former classes, which are inhabited by the *ouvriers*, or the working class. We are sorry thus to dampen the ardor which is beginning to fill tender and fashionable bosoms; but flats are decidedly not aristocratic. And, on the other hand, if we listen to the testimony of those who have observed life in cities in which flats are common, and, indeed, almost universal, they are not homelike. Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE, who has lived long in Dresden, where the flat system of domicile prevails, tells us that, according to his observation, the common door and stairway are entirely destructive of the idea of home, and even somewhat demoralizing. "There is a vast moral advantage," he says, "in the feeling that our home is our own, from the garden gate to the bed-chamber. Any infringement thereof is the first step toward communism; and I do not believe that a person of refinement can become accustomed to the 'flat' system without undergoing more or less abrasion, or, what is worse, hardening of the moral cuticle;" and elsewhere he speaks of "the ugly fact of Saxon homelessness." But perhaps some of this feeling may be due to prejudice, like that of DICKENS' poor imprisoned debtor, who slept under a table because he had always been accustomed to a four-post bedstead.

Strong as our feeling may be in favor of "house and home," the fact remains to be met and dealt with that there are a certain number of thousands of families who are to be provided with habitations within reach of the centres of business, and that a great proportion of them cannot afford to occupy a whole house in a city where rents are so high as they are in New-York; and that of those who can afford it many shrink from the attempt to keep house with no other service than that of the free and independent Hibernian, who, particularly when bred in a tenement-house and taught at public school, makes the worst and most wrath-provoking servant in the world. The flat is sought by these people for cheapness, convenience, and comfort. If these three essential elements of happiness to most housekeepers can be better secured in flats than in separate houses, then flats must and will be had. This, however, is not yet settled; for what has been done thus far can be regarded only in the light of experiment. Some ten years must pass, with the experience of growing families in their train, before we can decide whether flats will give us the city homes that are needed for people of moderate, or even of tolerably large, incomes. As to cheapness, the prospect is not very encouraging. The rents asked for suites of rooms in most of the "flat" houses are quite as large as those asked for pretty and convenient houses in very eligible situations.

What is needed to supply the want which demands the flat is a house containing suites of eight to ten rooms, at rents varying from two thousand to twelve hundred or a thousand dollars, to say nothing of houses outside of the fashionable quarters in which neat and pretty suites of rooms would be offered at lower rents than those. It is a pity, since we seem inclined to try the French plan, that we cannot have the French rents; for cheapness is mainly to be sought, and as yet the flat does not give it. Another very important characteristic of the French flat, or *maison à loyer*, which we are without, is the court-yard around which the Parisian houses are built. By this plan, light and air are freely provided for all the rooms in the house; while here in our flats, as in many of our private houses, we stumble up and down dark stair-cases and through dark passage-ways, and get our little whiff of fresh air from wells let down from the roof. It is strange that in this vast and thinly-peopled country, we should crowd together so that we are blinded and stifled. But in this respect flats are not worse than many of the most expensive private houses in town; and with all their drawbacks they deserve at least a fair trial.

CAMERON IN AFRICA.

The President of the Royal Geographical Society has received a brief telegram from Lieut. CAMERON, from which it appears that he did not succeed in descending the Lualaba-Congo to its mouth. He reached the west coast at Benguela, in south latitude 12° 33′, or nearly six degrees and a half south of the Congo. "Adverse circumstances," as he expresses it, had forced him to abandon the Congo route, though he does not state at what point he left the river. As he would, however, undoubtedly take the shortest course toward the coast when once he had decided to give up the attempt to descend the Congo, we may assume that he left the Lualaba somewhere near its junction with the Lukuga. We know that he descended the latter stream, from Lake Tanganyika. Had he then succeeded in descending the Lualaba to the Nyangwe, the most northerly limit of LIVINGSTONE'S last journey, his nearest way to the Atlantic would have been down the Congo valley. If, however, he left the Lualaba at its junction with the Lukuga, and attempted to reach the sea from that point, he would naturally have marched first to Muata-Yanvos-town, and thence have followed LADISLAUS MAGYAR'S route as far as Bihe. From Bihe to Benguela is only one-third the distance from Bihe to St. Paul de Loanda, and CAMERON, of course, would have chosen the shortest way to the coast.

Although there will be a general feeling of disappointment at CAMERON'S failure to follow out his original plan, the results achieved by the journey which he has actually made will doubtless prove quite as important as any which could have been obtained by a successful descent of the Lualaba. It is already sufficiently well established that the Lualaba is the Congo and not the Nile, and there is no need of the superfluous evidence of the fact which a descent of the river to the coast would furnish. On the other hand, by pursuing a more southerly route than the one which he had intended to pursue, CAMERON has settled the question whether the hypothetical West Lualaba laid down on LIVINGSTONE'S map has any existence, or whether it is identical with MAGYAR'S Kasabi. He has, moreover, undoubtedly visited the renowned and mysterious Muata-Yanvo, and has ascertained whether MAGYAR is a trustworthy authority, or a mere writer of African romance. LIVINGSTONE'S two conjectural lakes—Kamolondo and Lincoln—also lie within the region which CAMERON must have traversed, and he can undoubtedly tell us whether they deserve a place on the map, and if so, what are their true dimensions. Indeed, had CAMERON desired to select a route by which he could settle the vexed questions of African geography, he could not have chosen a better route than that from the Lukuga to Benguela. It is in all probability quite as long as the route down the Congo Valley, and to CAMERON is still due the honor of having made the longest and most important journey ever made through Central Africa.

It is STANLEY'S intention to descend the Lualaba as soon as he completes the exploration of the Albert Lake; but it is to be hoped that he will not make the attempt. The difficulties in the way are so enormous that even CAMERON was forced to abandon the undertaking, thus justifying the assertion made some months since in these columns that he would inevitably fail. Fortunately, CAMERON succeeded in returning to civilization by abandoning his original plan; and STANLEY may have the same timely prudence and good luck. If, however, STANLEY starts down the Lualaba with a determination not to turn back, he will be reasonably certain to find a grave in the African wilderness. He is too valuable a man to lose his life in an undertaking of comparatively little value to geography. Let him rather cross the water-shed west of the Albert Lake, and follow down the Welle to its mouth. This will be a safer and a far more important task than to descend the Lualaba. He will then have surpassed even CAMERON in the extent of his transcontinental journey, and have solved the last remaining African problem. But we fear our advice will scarcely reach him in time, since we must acknowledge that the circulation of THE TIMES is rather limited in Central Africa.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS

The concert at Chickering Hall last evening commenced with a performance of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, by Drs. Von Bülow and Damrosch. We are not prepared to say that we have not heard more effective renderings of this well-known work, for MM. Rubinstein and Wieniawski have played it, and Dr. Damrosch's tone is by no means as brilliant or as *mordant* as that of the Polish violinist, and Dr. Von Bülow had to curb any inclination to show impetuosity or power in consequence. That he did so, and most happily, too, was apparent in the nice balance of the interpretation, which may indeed have been a little deficient in color and force, but which lacked neither spirit nor precision, the finale, particularly, going with genuine *brio*. Dr. Von Bülow afterward played with a vigor, a cleanness, and a force of execution which we are not likely to see paralleled, Scarlatti's "Cat" fugue; a "Sarabande et Passepied," by J. S. Bach; a gavotte, from Gluck's "Don Juan," and a "Menuet et Gigue," by Mozart, the three numbers being given with the same simple elegance of style, while a characteristic air, more easily felt than described, endowed each of the pieces with a delightful quaintness. A nocturne, a ballad, and three waltzes by Chopin completed the list of Dr. Von Bülow's solos; in spite of the purity and daintiness of all Dr. Von Bülow's work, we do not place his exposition of the delicate fancies of Chopin on a plane with his handling of severer and nobler subjects. The programme was rounded off by a remarkably vivacious performance of Schubert's "Introduction et Rondo Brillant," opus 70, by Drs. Damrosch and Von Bülow. The vocalist of the evening was Miss Cronyn, who sang Beethoven's "Song of Penitence," which is altogether too high for her voice, and Rossini's "Assisa al piè d'un salice," from which she quietly abstracted most of the turns and *gruppetti*. We are a little surprised that Dr. Von Bülow should have sanctioned this last proceeding. For to-morrow's entertainment the selections are as follows:

1. Camille Saint-Saens, grand suite for piano and violoncello, Opus 19, in D. Prelude—Serenade, Scherzo—Romance—Finale (Fugue); Monsieur Aubert and Hans Von Bülow. 2. Romanza and Cavatina, "Poliuto;" Miss Rosa McGeachy. 3. Mendelssohn, (a) Variations Sérieuses, Opus 54; (b) Six songs without words. 4. Liszt, (a) Cantique d'amour (d'après Lamartine); (b) "Le Lac;" (c) "Au bord d'une source;" (d) Valse—Impromptu. 5. Scena e Romanza, "Giuramento;" Miss Rosa McGeachy. 6. F. Chopin, Introduction Polonaise, for piano and violoncello, Opus 3; Monsieur Aubert and Hans Von Bülow.

MME. TITIENS IN OPERA.

Mr. Max Strakosch makes a formal announcement to the effect that Mme. Titiens will be heard in opera at the Academy of Music, at the close of the present month. The season—which *dilettanti* generally will look forward to, we are sure, with a lively anticipation of some remarkable performances—will be entered upon with "Norma," Mme. Titiens appearing in Bellini's familiar work on Monday evening, Jan. 24.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Lester Wallack has of late so merged the accomplished actor in the judicious manager that metropolitan audiences have had but scant opportunity of enjoying the admirable performances of one of the best representatives of modern comedy in our day. The results of his ripe experience they have no doubt enjoyed in one of the best trained and most perfect companies which theatrical management has ever given to the stage, but that further enjoyment of artistic worth which took a personal color from the presence of Mr. Wallack was wanting. It was but fitting, therefore, that he should be warmly welcomed back to the scene of his many triumphs, and that an audience which may be fairly esteemed to be the proper representation of fashion and culture should extend to him its most sincere greetings. He chose the late Mr. Robertson's play, "Home," for his reappearance before such a body last evening, and that he did not choose amiss is certain. Mr. Wallack has recently filled the rôle of *Col. White* in Brooklyn, but this fact did not in the least militate against its repetition at his own theatre. The piece was very charmingly set and admirably cast, but still its interest centred chiefly in the portraiture of the hero which Mr. Wallack gave to his auditors. A most accomplished actor in every walk of comedy, he seems to have a special adaptability to those characters which Mr. Robertson has framed for the central figures in his delightful comedies. Are they sentimental? His sentiment moves through the nicest shades and gradations. Is any emotional trait introduced? The aspect which Mr. Wallack gives to it never leaves a suspicion of insincerity. Then if a cynicism is to be uttered, there are few actors who can either so flavor it with bitterness or touch it with good nature, according as it may be desirable, while he is almost without a peer in the art of endowing his characters with the attributes of self-reliant, genuine manhood. The rôle of *Col. White* affords him excellent scope for his many-sided talent, and in every phase of opportunity which it presented his abilities were conspicuous. The by-play was delicious, his assumptions of embarrassment in the love-making scene most amusing and yet most natural, while the dignity and pathos of the part were always present through the lighter garniture. The audience, which was one of the largest we have seen assembled in any theatre, was bounteous in its appreciation, and its applause was ringing and enthusiastic. If we add to the performance of Mr. Wallack a charming personation of *Mrs. Pinchbeck* by Miss Ada Dyas, a personation touched with a warmth and sincerity somewhat foreign to that lady's usual highly cultured but somewhat austere methods, and one of Mr. John Gilbert's finished characterizations, we shall have sufficiently indicated that "Home" was well represented in all its principal rôles. But so also was it in those of minor importance. Miss Geraldine Maye, Miss Kate Bartlett, Mr. J. W. Carroll, and Mr. Willie Seymour are all entitled to liberal encomium. The brevity of the comedy rendered an afterpiece desirable, and so it was supplemented by the capital farce, "A Quiet Family," in which that excellent comedian Mr. Harry Beckett was the moving spirit. Messrs. Shannon, Holland, and Edwin, Mrs. Sefton, and Misses Effie Germon, Ione Burke, and Ethel Thornton were also in the cast.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The representation of Byron's comedy of "Our Boys," at the Brooklyn Theatre, last evening, was one of the most successful and best appreciated performances which have been given in that house under its present management. Coming as it did in close proximity to the excellent rendering of the piece at the Fifth Avenue, it bore the added weight of criticism with success, and proved, at almost every point, very little if at all inferior to its New-York prototype. The allotment of parts was well adapted to bring out the full strength of the company, and it gave to each character in the list a sympathizing and capable representative. Mr. John E. Owens as *Perkyn Middlewick*, the rather vulgar but warm-hearted and thoroughly honest *parvenu*, did full justice to the varied traits of that personage, and was in several respects a more accurate exponent of the part than even Mr. Lewis. The humor of the latter was perhaps more refined, and certainly more full of mannerism, but it lacked the broad, overflowing jollity and the slight vein of coarseness which Mr. Owens has rightly imparted to it. Mr. H. B. Phillips, to whom was assigned the rôle of the aristocratic parent *Sir Geoffry Champneys*, was evidently at home in the part, and acted the ambitious and manœuvering father to the life. Messrs. Edward Arnott and Claude Burroughs as *Charles Middlewick* and *Talbot Champneys*, respectively, depicted "Our Boys" very effectively, and the two heroines, *Mary* and *Violet Melrose*, who were embodied by Miss Maude Harrison and Miss Blanche Grey, were rendered with intelligence and fidelity, while Mrs. Farren, as *Miss Champneys*, kept the spectators in constant merriment during her encounters with the confiding *Perkyn*. Altogether, the play was one of the most enjoyable yet produced at the Brooklyn Theatre, and with its excellent cast and its neat setting, promises to hold the boards for several weeks.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT—THE STATE RECEIVER TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The written opinion of the court in the case of A. F. Richards and others against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which was argued before the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia on the 21st of December last, Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting with Circuit Judge Bond, was delivered this morning by Judge Bond in Alexandria, Va., Chief Justice Waite, though absent, concurring in the opinion. There were present Hon. William M. Evarts, ex-Judge Shipman, and Mr. Storrs, of New-York, Judges Robertson and Crump, of Virginia, representing the company and the creditors under various mortgages, and Col. Gordon, Messrs. Steere, Smoot, Jones, and Smith, of Virginia, representing several bondholders resisting the application of the company.

It will be remembered that upon the ex parte statement of Richards, who originally brought the suit, Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, was appointed Receiver of the road in November last by Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court. Subsequently the Trustees under the six per cent. mortgage made application to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia for the appointment of a Receiver to wind up the affairs of the company, and under this application Gen. Williams C. Wickham, Vice President of the road, was appointed Receiver. The questions before the United States Court to-day were: First, a motion to dismiss the suit from the United States Court for want of jurisdiction, both the plaintiffs present and the indispensable defendant being citizens of the same State; second, a motion of the plaintiffs themselves to be allowed to enter the common order of discontinuance, that they might be able to proceed in the State courts, whose jurisdiction was unquestioned. Judge Bond, after a full review of the case, and the action of his court heretofore taken in the matter, announced that an order would be issued directing the Receiver appointed by him (Tyson) to settle his accounts on or before a day to be fixed, whereupon he will be discharged, and the parties allowed to proceed in the State courts according to the desire of a large majority of the creditors of each class. The effect of this decision will be to place the affairs of the road in the hands of Gen. Wickham, the Receiver appointed by the State courts.

After the opinion had been read, Mr. Evarts inquired what day would be fixed for the Receiver to settle his accounts. Judge Bond replied that this could be agreed upon by counsel, and, after a conference between them, the 20th inst. was fixed upon as the time by which the Receiver must settle, and an order directing him to do so will be made immediately. As soon as the road passes into the hands of Gen. Wickham those most interested in it will proceed to the foreclosure of the mortgages and sale of the property, and it will be purchased in the interest of all classes of creditors and reorganized upon a plan generally satisfactory.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad extends from Richmond to the Ohio River, and was constructed at a cost of about forty millions. The present indebtedness is about twenty-seven million dollars. It is regarded as one of the best constructed roads in the country. It is stated that three-fourths of all the creditors of the road are favorable to the foreclosure of the mortgages and settlement of the affairs by the State Courts in accordance with the decision of the United States court to-day.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

SCENE OF EXCITEMENT IN A CATHOLIC SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—During the morning service at St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Charlestown, yesterday, a lace curtain draping a statue of the Virgin Mary, in the basement of the church, where 300 scholars were attending the Sunday-school, caught fire, and a panic immediately started through the school, the children rushing for the door in the rear of the room, and some of them raising the cry of "Fire!" A young man named Phalen sprang to the altar, tore the curtain down, and trampled out the fire, sustaining no injuries more serious than slight burns on the hands. This prompt action quieted the fears of the children and order was restored; but the alarm had reached the congregation in the church above, some one raising a cry that the basement was on fire, and with one accord the congregation rushed to the two narrow doors which open into the porch. These were choked up in an instant, as were also the narrow stairways leading from the galleries, and for a few minutes the scene was a terrible one. Many persons in the galleries leaped from the windows to the ground, many women fainted, and it was not until the greater portion of the congregation had escaped into the street that the cause of the panic was ascertained and something like order restored. There was no loss of life, and the few casualties were of but a trifling nature.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 3.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company suspended work to-day. Two collieries at Empire and two at Plymouth continue at work, supplying local trade. All the others suspend for three weeks. Ashley is undergoing repairs. The men have worked hard and have done well, and will bear it. They are better off here than in Lehigh at ninety cents per day. Mr. Parrish, the President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, says that the greater part of their mines will be in operation during the Winter; that the men understand this, and that there are no fears of any difficulty.

THE COLLEGES' REGATTA.

WHERE SHALL IT BE HELD?

THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES TO DECIDE TO-DAY—THE MAJORITY OF THE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE SAY SARATOGA—A MINORITY REPORT FOR NEW-LONDON—POINTS OF THE TWO REPORTS.

A convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, when it will be decided where the next regatta shall be. The delegates were mostly in town last night, and made their head-quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the merits of each of the proposed courses were discussed until a late hour. Mingling with the delegates were representatives from Springfield, Saratoga, and New-London, who were doing their best to make favorable impressions. Saratoga men were particularly numerous. If allowed, the claims of each of these cities will be presented in the convention. The College Regatta Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. W. McCall, of Dartmouth, '74; B. F. Rees, of Columbia, '74, and J. E. Eustis, of Wesleyan, '74, held a meeting in this City yesterday to prepare a report for the convention of to-day chiefly on the question of the place where the regatta shall be rowed. The result of their deliberations will be the submitting of two reports, the majority favoring Saratoga, and the minority preferring New-London. The majority report sets forth that no other place combines such facilities for an inter-collegiate regatta as Saratoga. It begins by telling what the committee knows for and against the three courses. All of these courses the committee has visited, and respecting each it professes to give its opinion intelligently and conscientiously. Springfield is hardly to be considered, for the course there is such that the race must necessarily be rowed in heats, a thing to be avoided. Nevertheless the report speaks highly of the kind offers made by the people of Springfield. As for New-London, the report admits that the course is broad, deep, and sufficiently long, and perhaps not so liable to rough water as other courses. The objection to it as a course is that there is a tide which must either favor or hinder some of the crews. This is considered a strong argument. Another objection is that because the river is a navigable stream the people of New-London have no jurisdiction over the course, and cannot prevent persons from running vessels up and down the course even during the racing, a thing that would certainly be fatal to the regatta. But the strong argument of all is that there are no hotels at New-London sufficiently large to accommodate the probable number of visitors. It is admitted that there are other hotels in the neighboring towns, but the scattering of visitors will not be conducive to an interesting regatta, and will not be agreeable to the visitors themselves, who ought to have something to say about the matter. In regard to Saratoga the report says the course is the best one available, and the objection that it is subject to winds which make it unfit for shell racing is answered by saying that by choosing the proper time smooth water can always be secured. Then the hotel accommodations at Saratoga are unquestionably superior to those offered anywhere else. They are adequate to the numbers that will go to the regatta, and this can be said of no other course. All other arrangements are also more complete at Saratoga than elsewhere, and the city grudges no expenditure that is necessary to meet the demands of the committee. These are substantially the reasons on which the majority report is based. It is signed by Messrs. Eustis and Rees.

The minority report, which is signed by Mr. McCall, dissents from the recommendation to row at Saratoga, and favors New-London, for several reasons. The chief argument is that its course is the better one. The report says that, while it is indispensable to a successful regatta to have a straight course of sufficient breadth and depth, it is equally important that the course should be smooth. The experience of the crews at Saratoga shows that this condition is not met there. In 1874 the lake was very rough indeed. The three weeks preceding the regatta the crews could practice only at long intervals, and the race had to be twice postponed on account of the roughness of the water. Last Summer this experience was nearly repeated, there being but three days in the fortnight immediately preceding the race in which the crews could properly practice, and during the last mile of the race the water was so rouñh that some of the boats were nearly swamped. The lake at Saratoga is so situated that it is very subject to flaws and gusts of wind which, without any premonitory indications, in a very few moments unfit the water for racing. New-London, on the contrary, is always smooth. It is claimed that there is never a time when, on account of wind, a race could not be rowed at New-London. The three-mile course is 1,500 feet wide at the narrowest place and 3,000 feet wide at the broadest, and a straightaway course could be buoyed out with the outer lines 1,300 feet apart and strictly parallel, and, best of all, the course would always be free from wind. This freedom from winds is said to be characteristic of the place. The location of the hills about the course is such that the river seems at all times to be protected from wind. But there is another reason for which New-London is to be preferred. It offers current water for the crews, all of which, with one exception, train on current water at home. This is a very strong argument in favor of New-London. The great objection to the New-London course seems to be the want of sufficient accommodation for the thousands of visitors who will desire to see the regatta. This objection is met by saying that the accommodations in and around New-London are even superior to those afforded at Saratoga. The people of New-London say that they are more than able to quarter all that come with the help of Niantic, Saybrook, Stonington, Westerly, Watch Hill, and Norwich, all of which are on the line of the New-London and Stonington Railroad, and New-London is much more easy of access to people in these places than Saratoga Lake is to the people in the Saratoga hotels, who are almost entirely at the mercy of extortionate hackmen. Fifteen or twenty miles by rail, with ample accommodation, is offered against four miles of travel in uncomfortable carriages, over a hot, dusty highway. But, even if Saratoga is superior to New-London in hotel accommodations, the latter surpasses the former in its railroad facilities. The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, the Stonington and Providence, and the Central Vermont Railroads, all run directly into the place, and with their connections place cities and towns on all the New-England roads in easy communication with New-London. The distance from New-London to New-York is 125 miles, to Boston 100 miles, to New-Haven fifty miles, to Providence or Hartford sixty miles. Then there are steam-boat facilities which exist and which can be extemporized that will more than equal the railroad facilities. Excursion boats can be put on from all the cities on the sound and tributary rivers; and these boats can not only furnish passage but also food and lodging. Jarrett & Palmer have promised the Plymouth Rock to be used exclusively as a hotel after its arrival at New-London. Putting all these things together, it is thought that the complaint of lack of accommodations is fully answered. The fact is also adduced that the banks of the river at New-London afford capital views of the entire course from start to finish, and that the railroad management proposes to have a train of platform-cars with amphitheatre-seats to follow the boats from start to finish, affording passengers a view of the whole race. It is also said that it is but fair that New-England, which started the regatta and at present furnishes its main support, both as regards the number of crews and visitors it sends to the race, should have the regatta somewhere within her territory, and that it is extremely unfair to remove what is primarily a New-England institution, out of the reach of New-England people without first trying New-London, which, to a majority of the colleges, is more easy of access than Saratoga. Some sentimental reasons are then given in favor of New-London. Saratoga is said to be a place unfit for the regatta on moral grounds. It is said that the college regatta is getting to be a side-show to Saratoga, whereas the great interest should centre in the race itself. The regatta is to test the wind and muscle of the crews, and the great glory should be in winning the race, not in making a show. Something is also said in reply to the arguments urged by the majority report that the tide at New-London will interfere with the fair rowing of the race. This objection is met by the suggestion that it will be an easy matter to choose the hour for the race when the tide is slack. Another objection, that the authorities at New-London can have no jurisdiction over the course for the reason that the river is navigable, is answered by saying that the New-London authorities guarantee to keep the course clear, and that there is reason to believe they will keep their word.

At the December convention it was voted that New-London and Saratoga be each invited to make sealed proposals for the regatta. The committee has not received the proposals asked for, and would not have opened them if they had been sent, and it will be suggested to the convention to-day that it is beneath their dignity to consider such proposals. The committee reports that to the challenges sent to Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity, the English universities, there has been a reply from one of them only. A letter was received from Cambridge yesterday, stating that the challenge had been received, but must remain unanswered until the return of the students, now absent on their vacation. The invitation to Thomas Hughes to act as referee has not been heard from, and the committee fear that the letter of invitation miscarried.

There seems to be no doubt from what was learned last night that the convention will decide in favor of Saratoga.

THE BENEDICT ROBBERY.

THE THEFT NOT COMMITTED BY BURGLARS—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS OF OVINGTON BENEDICT—EXECUTION OF AN ASSIGNMENT IN BANKRUPTCY BY THE FIRM.

On last Friday morning Samuel and Ovington Benedict, comprising the firm known as Benedict Bros., reported at the Mercer Street Station and at Police Head-quarters that during the morning their jewelry store under the Grand Central Hotel had been entered by burglars and robbed of $199 in money and jewelry valued at $3,000. The story then told by the proprietors to Detectives Rielly, Williamson, Doyle, and Sellick, of Central Office, and Capt. Van Dusen and Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was substantially as follows: That they both slept in the store at night, coming in by a door in the wooden partition of the store which separates it from the reading-room of the hotel. On Thursday night Samuel Benedict came in at 12 o'clock and went to bed. Ovington Benedict came in at 1:30 o'clock and also went to bed. It was the duty of the one who came in last to lock the door in the partition and bolt it. Ovington assured the Police that he did so. When the clerk came in the morning he was surprised to find the door in the partition open and the keys in the lock inside. Both of his employers were apparently asleep and were only awakened after much exertion on the part of the clerk. The Benedict Brothers then said they had been robbed. In THE TIMES of the following day the statement was made that the Police, during the course of their investigations, had ascertained certain facts which would exhibit the affair in quite another light. Yesterday a TIMES reporter investigated the matter. Superintendent Walling, Capt. Van Dusen, and all the detectives engaged in the case, unhesitatingly declared that the robbery, if there was one, was not committed by burglars. The grounds on which they based this opinion were as follows: There were three safes in the place, the one robbed, and two others which contained much more valuable jewelry. The door in the partition did not show the slightest mark of a jimmy or burglars' tool and no burglars' tool was used on the safe in opening it. The pillows of the bed on which the Benedicts slept were saturated with a fluid which stained the linen covers, and which was supposed to be an anæsthetic. Experiments were made by Superintendent Walling, who found that chloroform and ether evaporated and did not stain linen. Superintendent Walling yesterday declared that the fluid found on the Benedict pillow-cases was common oil. In reference to the keys of the door in the partition, Ovington Benedict told two different stories to the Police. The first was that, after locking the door, he hung the keys up on a nail, and soon after he said that he placed them in his pocket. The plated ware of Mr. Post, agent for the Meriden Company, which was wholly unprotected, was not disturbed in the slightest degree. The watches in the waistcoat pockets of the Messrs. Benedict were not taken. Mr. Ovington Benedict's revolver, which he said he left on a chair at the side of the bed, was not taken, though the chair was moved to the foot of the bed. The key with which the safe was opened was an old broken one taken from a drawer. The pliers with which it was turned in the lock was one belonging in the store, showing conclusively that the person who opened the safe had no burglars' tools. The night watchman and clerk of the Grand Central Hotel declare that no person, except the Messrs. Benedict, passed through the door in the partition. The Police claim that burglars would have had tools; that burglars would at once have taken possession of Ovington Benedict's pistol and carried it away with him; that burglars, on chloroforming the Benedicts, would have searched their clothes for the keys of the other safes, and would have taken their watches and pocket money, and that burglars would have carried off the valuable plated ware. Superintendent Walling stated that his sister held a mortgage of $5,000 on some property of the Benedicts in New-Jersey, which she was about to foreclose, because she could not collect from them a year's interest, amounting to $350.

Yesterday the Benedicts executed an assignment in bankruptcy to Peter L. Cortelyou, of Staten Island, Samuel Benedict's father-in-law. They said yesterday that they could not state the amount of their assets or liabilities.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE EULOGIES OF ANDREW JOHNSON AND HENRY WILSON—REVENUE APPOINTMENTS—INTERESTING TO MINE-OWNERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Cooper, of Tennessee, will, on the 11th inst., introduce resolutions relative to the death of Andrew Johnson, when, as customary, eulogies will be delivered. The committee, of which Senator Boutwell is chairman, have not yet fixed the day for the announcement of the death of Vice President Wilson.

The following Store-keepers have been appointed: Daniel J. Horner, for the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District; William F. Geary, for the Third South Carolina District, and James W. Welton, for the Seventh Illinois District.

In the case of H. W. R. Crouch, agricultural claimant, against sundry mineral claimants, involving the title to twenty acres of land near Grass Valley, Cal., the Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day rendered a decision of general interest to mine-owners and agriculturists in mining regions. He holds that the land in question must be excluded from Crouch's pre-emption entry, because, although it is not mineral land, it is of little if any value for agricultural purposes, and is essential for the proper working of the deep gravel mines in the vicinity.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Indian Agent Haworth, at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, pronouncing a mistake the report recently telegraphed from Texas that several hundred Comanches were on the war-path. He says they are all at the agency and are peaceable.

The President has recognized Jose Perignat as Vice Consul of Spain at New-York.

Ex-Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, who was tendered the vacant Second Controllership of the Treasury Department, has accepted the appointment, and so signified in a dispatch received by Secretary Bristow to-day.

Up to the close of business hours to-day, O. H. Irish, of Nebraska, had not even been offered the position of Third Auditor, nor had Mr. Williams, of Indiana, been invited to come here and accept the Deputy Controllership, as some newspapers have erroneously stated.

LADIES' RECEPTION AT THE PALETTE CLUB.

The first ladies' reception of the year at the Palette Club took place last evening, and was more numerously attended than on any previous occasion. The various committees did their duty admirably, and it was certainly no fault of theirs if the guests of the club were not agreeably entertained during the evening. The club parlors and the large picture gallery adjoining were decorated with a choice collection of works of art, many of which had never before been exhibited, and which included some of the best efforts of American and the foreign schools. Notable among them were "The Rescue," by Edward Moran; "Contemplation," by George H. Story; "Though Lost to Sight to Memory Dear," by J. H. Beard; "At the Well," by Bouchard, a rising French artist; a fine work by Backalowitz; "The Wanderer," by Carl Hubner; two fine studies of dogs and game by Tait; a large marine piece by W. T. Richards; "The Approaching Shower," by A. T. Bricher, in his best style, and some smaller works by McCord, W. H. Beard, Fredericks, J. C. Wiggins, Arthur Parton, and others. Soon after the assembling of the guests the musical entertainment, which was under the direction of Mr. Pietri, of Steinway & Sons, commenced in the picture gallery, the programme comprising a duet for two pianos, the performers being Messrs. Cervantes and Pease, a song by Miss Antonia Henne, a grand scene from the opera of "Oberon" by Mrs. Imogene Brown, a "Serenade for the Cither, by Mr. Max Sand, a duet from "Don Giovanni," by Miss Godell and Signor Ferranti, and an instrumental trio by Messrs. White, Cervantes, and Werner. On the conclusion of the musical entertainment dancing commenced, which was, of course, followed by supper. The reception was certainly one of the most successful of the season, the facilities afforded by the spacious club rooms and picture gallery for the entertainment of guests and carrying out so full and varied a programme as the club had agreed upon being almost unequaled.

THE BOSTON GAS EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The jury of the inquest upon the body of Mr. Kemp, who was killed by the South Boston gas explosion, rendered their verdict this afternoon. It is in effect that the explosion, which caused the death of the deceased, was from the ignition of gas in a confined space under the sidewalk; that the leakage of gas was due to gross carelessness on the part of those who had charge of the drip cocks; that the laying of gas-pipe in the manner which it was laid was culpably defective and dangerous; that the pipe on the Boston side of the bridge, being laid in the same manner, the city authorities should cause them to be relaid in such a manner as to avoid the recurrence of an accident.

SCANDAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE LOADER AND PRICE INDICTMENTS QUASHED—THE PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

District Attorney Britton appeared before Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday and moved for a nolle prosequi in the case of The People against Joseph Loader, indicted for perjury, in connection with certain affidavits made by him and a man named Price, in connection with the Beecher trial. The point upon which the motion for a nolle was based, as stated by the District Attorney, was that Mr. Loader made the affidavit with the understanding that it was not to be used in court, but for the purpose of affecting the public mind during the pendency of the trial; that it was made after the trial was closed, and while counsel were summing up; that the trial of the case would take three months; and he did not think the public interests would be benefited, or the time of the court well or profitably employed, especially as he was conscious of the fact that, if that claim were well founded, the indictment would fail. He made the motion contingently, stating that if the court was satisfied, after examining the question, that the point was not well taken, he would go on and try the case. Judge Moore granted the order, and in doing so stated that, as the indictment stated that the affidavit was made to be used in the Beecher-Tilton case, whereas subsequent proof showed that it was made for an entirely different purpose, it was an extra judicial affidavit, and whether true or false, no perjury could be assigned for it. The same order was also entered in the case of Price. The bond in Loader's case was canceled and the sureties relieved.

THE MUTUAL COUNCIL.

The special committee of five appointed by Plymouth Church to arrange the details of the forthcoming Mutual Council of Congregational Churches, to take into consideration the differences existing between that church and Mrs. Moulton, held a meeting last evening, and settled the difficulty involved in the question at issue at the close of the meeting on Friday evening last, in regard to the building in which the council was to be held. Judge Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's counsel, was present. The council will be held in Plymouth Church, and will begin its sessions in accordance with previous arrangements, on the fourth Monday of January. The list of churches and ministers which are to compose the body was agreed upon, so far as the action of the convention, in connection with Hon. J. M. Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's counsel, could determine them. The body is to consist of five delegates at large, and the Pastors and two lay delegates from ten churches on each side. The names of these Pastors, churches, and lay delegates will not be announced until they have been invited to participate in the council, and signified their willingness to do so. This course has been adopted, it is stated, in order to prevent the churches and others invited from being unnecessarily annoyed in advance of their decision for or against it, participating in the council.

THE BOWEN LIBEL SUITS.

One of the suits brought by Mr. Henry C. Bowen against the *Eagle* was called in court yesterday, but went over until to-day. Theodore Tilton was to have been examined before Mr. Barnard, the Commissioner appointed to take his testimony, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the case of Henry C. Bowen against the *Eagle*, but the witness did not appear. It was to have been done on Saturday last, but Mr. Tilton refused to appear unless he was regularly subpœnaed. A subpœna was issued and put into the hands of an officer, but he failed to find the witness and hence did not serve the paper. The examination was adjourned to Saturday next.

A FARCE AT THE CITY HALL.

CLAIMANTS OF MUNICIPAL HONORS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—HE REFUSES TO SEE THEM.

A number of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who claim to have been elected to the Common Council under the provisions of the Charter of 1870, called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, accompanied by their counsel, W. S. Wolf, with a view to securing recognition. The Mayor had an inkling of their coming, and the entrance to his office was guarded by John Halloran and Police Officer Charles Sheldon. Mr. Wolf demanded admission "in the name of the law," but his efforts, which were approved by his clients, proved futile. The two boards then convened in adjoining chambers at the offices of W. S. Wolf, No. 318 Broadway. The members of the Board of Aldermen present were: William E. Demarest, Albert R. Larned, Mathew Burns, John Brannigan, Thomas Foley, Thomas J. Quirk, George Kelly, Joseph P. Strack Christopher Rathe, Edmund M. Plum, Wallace Darrow, W. J. Thornton, John J. Kehoe, Charles Schwartz, and Alfred S. Spalding. Joseph P. Strack was chosen President; Andrew J. Donnelly, Clerk, and John H. McCoy, Sergeant at Arms. Resolutions were next adopted indorsing their course of action, and appointing William E. Demarest and Alfred S. Spaulding a committee to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the board was ready for action. The following members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen were present: William Kenny, Bernard Gilmartin, James J. O'Rourke, W. T. Kavanaugh, Joseph H. Brown, Francis O'Hara, Hugh Mallon, John Nikle, W. J. Smith, Patrick Reilly, Thomas Drummond, Peter F. Rafferty, Martin Keogh, Jr., Michael Kiernan, Martin W. Hynes, Owen Donohue, Patrick Tower, and Daniel Hogencamp. Patrick Reilly was chosen President, Edwin F. Madden Clerk, and James Barr Sergeant at Arms. A committee was appointed to wait on the self-constituted Board of Aldermen and the Mayor and inform them that it was ready for action. The two committees proceeded to the Mayor's office, and both failing to obtain admission to his apartments left the following document with the Mayor's doorkeeper:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

To the Mayor of the City of New-York:

You are hereby notified that the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, one co-ordinate branch of the Common Council of the City of New-York, elected pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and passed April 5, 1870, chapter 137, is fully organized and ready to receive any official communications that you may consider it your duty to lay before said body.

Two copies were served, one signed by the President of the Board of Aldermen, the other by the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The committees next reported their failure to secure recognition to their respective bodies, and an affidavit to that effect was made by W. E. Demarest, after which both boards adjourned subject to the call of their respective Chairmen.

THE OLD GUARD.

The annual meeting of the Old Guard was held at its armory in Fourth avenue last evening. Major George W. McLean in the chair. The following officers were elected: George W. McLean, Major; L. D. Buckley, Senior Captain; J. G. Hatfield, Junior Captain; G. A. Fuller, Senior First Lieutenant; B. F. Gurney, Junior First Lieutenant; Thomas S. Morris, Senior Second Lieutenant; Charles G. Price, Junior Second Lieutenant; John Martine, First Sergeant; Henry L. Farris, Second Sergeant; William H. Osborn, Third Sergeant; Peter King, Fourth Sergeant; John A. Closman, First Corporal; R. W. Booth, Second Corporal; J. B. McKenzie, Third Corporal; Walter K. Paye, Fourth Corporal. Mr. Lawrence Burke, an old member, sent in his resignation, owing to infirmity which caused the loss of his sight. On motion he was elected a life member. After the election the party enjoyed a collation at the expense of the newly-elected officers, which was elaborately prepared by Commissary John Strittmatter.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The several city Governments of Massachusetts were inaugurated to-day, and their financial condition submitted. Mayor Cobb's address places the gross debt of Boston at $45,134,261 52, an increase over last year of $458,478 43. The net debt of the city Dec. 31, 1875, was $28,752,635 02, a decrease in the net debt since 1874 of $305,579 69. J. Q. A. Brackett was chosen President of the Common Council. Cambridge, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Newburyport, and Newton show an increase in their debt; but Boston, Lowell, Worcester, Taunton, Lynn, Salem, and Gloucester exhibit a heavy aggregate of decrease.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 3.—The Springfield City Government for 1876 was inaugurated to-day with the usual ceremonies. Henry F. Trask was elected President, and E. A. Newell Clerk, of the Common Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Joseph L. Cavin was to-day elected President of the Common Councils of this city.

THE LATEST BOSTON EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The alleged embezzlement of Isaac H. Frothingham, Chief Clerk in the Stamp Department at the Boston Post Office, amounts to $4,000.

THE JEFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Jefferson Borden mutineers, Smith and Mellar, have accepted the President's commutation of sentence and will be shortly removed to the State Prison at Thomaston, Me.

THE MOSEL DISASTER.

HARSH SCENES AT BREMERHAVEN.

GATHERING THE REMAINS—THE VICTIMS MOSTLY BLOWN TO ATOMS—DISCOVERY OF THE CRIMINAL—THOMAS COMMITS SUICIDE—THE CIRCUMSTANCES PRECEDING THE CRIME.

The Bremen correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on Dec. 22, says:

"A gentleman who visited the scene of the disaster a few hours after the event said it looked more terrible than a field of battle. Hospital attendants and policemen, aided by volunteers from all classes of the population, had, indeed, removed those remnants of humanity in which the vital spark was not wholly extinct, but what remained was a human shambles. As in an anatomical dissecting-room, all the individual limbs of the human body might be seen lying about separately in ghastly isolation. Here a head was stuck on a railing, while a hand was seen pointing at empty space from a window sill. More horrible, perhaps, than the lacerated limbs whose outward shape was sufficiently preserved to admit of recognition, were the formless masses of flesh strewn in every direction, mixed up with arms and feet. On the fatal spot were boots and shoes, coats and shawls, and countless splinters of iron and wood. Where the wagon stood from which the deadly chest was thrown yawned a hole over six feet deep and seven feet wide. Horses, vehicle, driver, and porters were literally blown into atoms, without a trace of them left. On the brink of the opening which marked the spot where they disappeared, an infant's shoe was seen, empty, and asking for the tiny foot which had tenanted it that morning. A note-book was there containing the memoranda of a dead man. Later in the day the most horrid indications of the catastrophe were carefully collected and carried away to the churchyard, preparatory to removal; but many of the shivered fragments were thrown too great a distance and had been lodged in too improbable localities to be found at the first search. For two or three days after the event terrible discoveries were continually made in houses and court-yards, in stables and river boats. A man would go up to the loft to fetch fuel, and find a leg flung across the coals. A woman feeding poultry in the hen-house was shocked to behold a finger fought for by the feathery tribe. In the harbor, bloody trunks rose and fell with the stream for several days, presenting a revolting aspect, and causing the authorities to have the river dredged. The most harrowing spectacle was that presented in the dead-house of the churchyard before the first burial of the remains. Heads without trunks, trunks without heads, legs without feet, and arms without hands were displayed in hideous rows for identification. Picture for yourself a woman looking for her husband among these gory relics, and the thought beggars description. For two consecutive days these visits to torn members continued. For two days farewells were taken of heads and hands. For two days portions of the cadaverous array were gradually removed by relatives bringing full-sized coffins for a single limb, and having it carefully sown up in linen before consigning it to its last inclosure. Then the grave hid its own. Meanwhile some thirty persons, not wholly killed by the explosion, were lying in an improvised hospital not far from the scene, an unascertained number of other sufferers having been received in private houses. There was a great want of lint, linen, and other necessaries at first; but the Bremen people, proverbially liberal and kind-hearted, soon supplied all requisites. Physicians, too, arrived from the country, offering assistance and helping their colleagues at the Haven in the first ministrations. But it soon became apparent that there was little occasion for doctoring. Only the milder cases admitted of the services of the healing art. If there was anything calculated to render the effects of the catastrophe more appalling, it was that the infliction is confined to comparatively few families. Whole families having gone to see their relatives off, whole families were killed and wounded. A terrible instance is that of Mr. Etmer, who with all his nearest and dearest accompanied his eldest son to the boat to wish him God-speed on his departure for the West Indies. The father, the elder and younger son, one son-in-law, the brother of another son-in-law, and a cousin are dead. The mother has had her arm broken. One of the daughters has lost her right hand; another daughter is wounded in face, hands, and legs; a third daughter wounded in the arm; while the sister of one of the sons-in-law had her left foot blown off. That son-in-law whose brother is dead is terribly lacerated in the abdomen. This is the worst case, but others might be cited hardly less melancholy. The explosion was heard for many miles around. It is affirmed that a low, muttering noise penetrated to the very environs of Hamburg."

THOMAS DISCOVERED.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:

"Among the persons who were moving about the ruins of the catastrophe, in the course of the afternoon, was a first-class passenger, seemingly a foreigner, who expressed great regret at the accident, and also addressed several questions to the Captain. When, during the evening, some persons were passing through the state-room, groans were heard to issue from one of the cabins. One hurried immediately toward the spot, and the door, closed on the inside, was forcibly broken open. Stretched out on the sofa was a man in shirt sleeves breathing with difficulty, perfectly unconscious, and his face covered with blood. He was the passenger observed above, identified as William R. Thomas, of New-York. The doctors discovered him to be severely wounded in the head, and ordered him to be transported to the lazarets, where the other victims were lying. At the first medical examination, merely superficial, owing to the darkness of the cabin, it was naturally supposed he was also a sufferer from the explosion, and only when the Captain asserted he had spoken to Thomas after the catastrophe, and it was stated the cabin door had been locked from the inside, was a more minute search made, terminating in the discovery of a six-barreled revolver under the sofa, from which two shots had been fired. The transport of Thomas, a very corpulent man, to the infirmary was performed with great exertion by six or seven sailors, who rolled the wounded man in a blanket, carefully carried him down the steps alongside the Mosel, and bore him in a cradle to the place where the other sufferers were under medical skill. By this he was restored to consciousness. After repeated questions and urgent admonitions he confessed to have been the owner of the fatal case. The criminal examination, instituted in consequence of this declaration, brought circumstances to light from which it was proved the explosion did not arise from negligence, but from a plan deeply and coolly laid."

WHAT PRECEDED THE CALAMITY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* supplies the following details of the crime:

"The clock having been finished even before the arrival of the explosive liquid from America, all the necessary preparations seem to have been completed toward the end of the Autumn. The poniard was whetted, and there was nothing between the murderer and his victims but a conscience, but that conscience did not act. From the time at which he fixed his voyage, as well as from other circumstances, it must be concluded that Thomas was fully aware of the tendency of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine preparations to explode spontaneously in cold weather. Directly the liquid begins to freeze, the icy crystals formed in it rise to the surface, and if the vessel is moved, are exploded by friction. Following the usual practice of travelers, the assassin engaged his berth some time before starting. This was about the middle of November, and he determined to leave early in December. As frost is very rare in Germany before the end of December, this, in any less exceptional year, would have insured success, as far as shipping the murderous cargo was concerned. But this season Winter has been uncommonly early and severe. All over Germany we had from 10° to 20° Reaumur of cold in the first week of this month, and though the temperature became somewhat milder in the second week, ice did not wholly disappear before the 15th. But the murderer would not or could not wait. He had paid his passage, and was hardly in a position to forfeit the money. Nor, if Dresden rumors are correct, could he afford to leave his family much longer in their embarrassed condition. So he set off with his terrible luggage, unheeding cold and death. He, however, took every precaution to keep the chest warm, and on his arrival at Bremen repeatedly told the people to whom he intrusted it that it must not be exposed to cold. While at Bremen, where he seems to have arrived some time before the ship left, he was busy completing his arrangements. He shipped a barrel of caviar, insuring it for £150 sterling, a sum estimated as far above the value of the article. He communicated with one Mr. Elmenhorst, of the firm of Kafesch & Stossky, asking him what he would charge for the transport of twenty-seven chests to America, but did not settle with him, finding the terms too high; and he probably corresponded with those parties at Southampton who had charge of the cargo that was to be sent on board when the ship called at that port, and the insurance premium on which was to make his fortune. What that cargo was, with whom deposited, and by whom insured or to be insured, the detectives are engaged at this moment in unraveling. On the morning of Saturday the 11th inst., the assassin went on board the Mosel, which was to leave that afternoon for New-York, via Southampton. He had some luggage with him, but not the chest that was to sink the good ship. This he had ordered to be sent on board after him, and, whether by accident or designedly, it arrived on the quay after the bell had rung. The assassin at that moment kept below, looking after his other goods, and probably selecting a place where the fatal engine was to be stowed away. In embarking on the ship, and accompanying the chest in the first part of the voyage, he can have had no other object but to see the machine safely housed. Once securely wedged in among other chests in the hold, and protected by cases above and around, it would have been harmless enough until the hammer fell. As he was to have left the Mosel long before that dread hour, at Southampton, he could not have been hurt or even compromised by the ship's disappearance on the high seas. After a few weeks' anxious suspense we should have received the dismal news of another tragedy at sea, and thought no more about it; crew and passengers would have been dead, the murderer in possession of his spoils, and the world wagging on as usual. But things fell out differently. In the hurry of impending departure the chest was thrown violently on the pavement at the foot of the crank that was to transfer it to the vessel, the dynamite crystals struck against each other, and surrounding humanity ceased to be as the cold globules danced up and down. At that moment 128 persons were dead, men and women. This is the last number ascertained. Sixty corpses have been identified, twenty-eight more have not been identified, and forty persons are missing, having presumably been reduced to fragments and buried in those chests which figured in the funeral procession. Over and above the dead, there were fifty-six wounded, of whom some have just died, while others are in a fair way of recovery. Most of the victims were workmen, porters, and sailors, professionally engaged on the quay. There were also agents of the company and harbor officials, who met death in the exercise of their ordinary pacific duty. There were sailors' wives and children snatched away as they waved a parting adieu to husbands and fathers on board. They meant it only as a farewell for a while, but it was forever. There were the friends of passengers, too, sent on a longer journey than those they had come to see off. As they lay writhing on the ground, the Captain of a vessel further down the river heard a soft, indescribable sound in the air as of fairies singing in the misty distance. These were the groans of the dying wafted to him by the breeze. And who shall describe the feelings of the survivors on and near the spot as, recovering from the shock, they picked up the heads and trunks, the arms and legs, the hands and scorched pieces of flesh with which the street was strewn?"

THE SUICIDE OF THOMAS.

On Dec. 18 the *Times* correspondent writes:

"William King Thomas, the Bremerhaven monster, died on Thursday night of his self-inflicted wounds. His confession, which I telegraphed to you, seems to have been wrung from this wretched criminal by remorse asserting itself on the eve of death. Placed in the same ward with some of the victims of his deed, their heart-rending groans are said to have rendered him so far human as to cause him to avow his guilt. But for his attempting to commit suicide immediately after the explosion, and then confessing his motive in the hospital, it is by no means certain that the crime would have been discovered. Even if the deadly chest had been traced to him he could not, without special indications, have been held responsible for a blacker guilt than the secret and illicit dispatch of explosive material. But a spark of feeling was left even in his sordid breast. Emerging from the cabin a moment after the explosion, the assassin rushed on deck, gave a furtive glance at the ruin around, and, returning to the saloon, shot himself. His trembling hand refused him the immediate relief he sought, and he lived long enough to tell his disgraceful tale. Since his death two important witnesses have appeared on the scene—his wife, who arrived in haste from Dresden, and the clock-maker who constructed the igniting mechanism. Though married for eleven years, his wife asserts that she knows nothing about his family, and, what is more intelligible, declines to give her own maiden name. Like her husband, she is an American, and as there is nothing to indicate that she was an accomplice, the Police do not think themselves justified in detaining her. She is left with four children, and by this time will probably have returned to Dresden, preparatory to her final departure thence. The other and more important witness, the clockmaker, Fuchs, of Bernburg, Duchy of Anhalt, has come forward of his own accord. He states that early in 1873, when at the Leipsic fair, a friend told him he had mentioned his name to an American gentleman who wanted some peculiar machinery made. Fuchs accordingly went to No. 2 August strasse, where he found a handsome man, about thirty years of age, hardly able to express himself in German. Thomas, for this was he, at once gave him an order for an eight day clock, to work noiselessly, and, at the end of a week, to lift a hammer thirty pounds in weight. But Fuchs declined to take the order, as Thomas had not sufficient command of German to explain necessary details. On the 9th of March, in the same year, Thomas unexpectedly entered Fuchs' shop at Bernburg. Expressing himself much more fluently this time, like one who had learnt his lesson by heart, he explained the sort of machinery he required, and, in reply to Mr. Fuchs' questions, said that he wanted the mechanism for a silk manufactory in America, and that the hammer was to be powerful enough to tear off 1,000 threads at a stroke. Fuchs, who seems to possess skill and reputation, this time engaged to carry out the order, agreeing to deliver the clock on the 20th of April at the Hotel de Pologne, in Leipsic. On the appointed day he went to Leipsic and met Thomas, who, ascertaining that the instrument was correct, declared himself fully satisfied, and, in consideration of certain extra expenses, paid Fuchs 125 thalers, instead of the 100 thalers originally agreed upon. Subsequently, Thomas ordered twenty more machines of the same sort, none of which, however, have been as yet delivered. Fuchs has in his possession a model Thomas gave him as an exact specimen of what he wanted. The machinery is the same as that of a large clock, but with peculiarities, which Fuchs thought were intended to be supplemented by some invention or other of Thomas' own. According to what Fuchs says, the machinery would have acted with unfailing certainty, and would have exploded in the vessel exactly ten days after being deposited on board. But for the cold, which crystallized the dynamite and made it explode when the chest was violently thrown on to the quay, the Mosel could not have escaped an untimely end."

AN UNHEEDED WARNING.

The following extraordinary letter, signed "Warhawk," is published in the London *Times*:

"The subject of the Bremerhaven explosion is one of such international interest that you will, perhaps, allow me to report a few facts respecting this matter which came to my knowledge more than two years since. On the 3d or 4th of March, 1873, I was first informed that some persons were about to carry out a large fraud by shipping a lot of worthless goods on board some steamer, and at the same time introducing into such ship an infernal machine which would cause her total destruction in a short time after sailing—the pecuniary gain to the conspirators being the heavy insurance they would recover on the loss of their goods. I must frankly admit that my information at first was very vague. My informant would not tell me from what port the goods were to be shipped; he could only give me the names of certain persons whom he had reason to suspect, and inform me that these persons were about to start for certain foreign ports. I considered that what was told me was possible, if not probable, and that it could do harm if I sent my information as I received it to the representatives of the various countries which might be affected; and as I never sought for the least recompense I thought I was at least rendering a service which should have been courteously received.

For some days I was led to believe that the destructive agent would have been the "coal shells" described in the *Times*, but I afterward discovered that 'a machine precisely similar to that said to have been used at Bremerhaven would be adopted, and I reported the matter fully to the Baron de Grancey, the military attaché to the French Legation here. That gentleman was very much interested with what I told him, and was decidedly the most courteous of any I had seen upon the subject. I had at that time reason to believe that the goods would be sent by steamers from Bordeaux or Marseilles, and that was why the Baron reported the subject to his Government, and they very promptly issued the circular warning ship-owners and insurance companies throughout France.

The Baron de Grancey will, I think, admit that I never endeavored in any way to make profit out of my communication to him, and I believe that the prompt action which he and the Minister in Paris took in the matter saved the Messageries Maritimes Company from the loss of one or more ships, for I was assured that goods were being prepared to be sent by the steamer of that company either from Bordeaux or Marseilles, and I advised their agent in London of the fact. The next decided information I received was that goods were to be shipped from Bremen or Hamburg by the steamers of the North German Lloyds under similar conditions; and I informed the agents of that company in London, and also the First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the German Legation here. My interviews with those gentlemen were held in the month of April, 1873. I gave them the names of one and afterward three persons said to be connected with that intended shipment, and am confident that if they had given the matter their attention the late disaster at Bremerhaven would have been averted. Now, I must remind you that I had not a staff of detectives at my orders; neither had I—what would have been more useful—a "secret service fund" at my disposal. I was obliged to make the best of very crude material. No doubt some of it was dross; but in a subject of such grave importance I thought it would be best to accept all and leave it to those most interested to do their respective duty and keep a sharp look out. In the letter you inserted in the *Times* of the 17th of June, 1873, signed 'Ex-Yachtsman,' I told you that I had 'dared to attack a desparate gang,' and that I was sure it would only result in loss and bother, if not actual danger to myself. The action of Thomas proves the nature of the men concerned. I will only cite one fact to show the sort of acknowledgment I obtained for my intentions. Some of those diplomatic gentlemen I had warned, endeavoring to obtain all the credit of the discovery for themselves, decided that they would send a detective to watch me. This man engaged rooms in the house where I resided, and when I was out overhauled all my papers. I knew he was coming; I know who sent him. But actions of that sort do not answer in England, and it was a failure in this case also.

I do not desire to obtain glory as a detective. I have been engaged by more than one foreign Government as a political agent. In that capacity I served the Spanish Government for some months in 1873–4 against the Carlists in this country, and an official letter exists in the Madrid Foreign Office to prove that the Carlist agent, Olazabal, offered me £2,000 to quit my service, as I had at that time got into my possession all the arms they had been collecting for nearly a year. During my service, from June, 1873, until April, 1874, the Carlists were never able to ship a single gun or cartridge out of England, but ever since the latter date they have sent off cargoes as easily as ordinary merchandise. The Spanish Government of that period was perfectly satisfied with my success, but the Carlist war is a source of such profit to many persons in Madrid that it is not thought advisable to act too stringently against the Carlist agents in France and England, who are now permitted to do pretty much as they like.

To prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that I knew the nature of the machine used by Thomas, I may remark that on the 17th of last month I obtained for the Secretary of a foreign legation in Paris a model of the machine in question, and it was duly delivered to that gentleman on the 18th of November at Paris."

BOILER EXPLOSION IN OHIO.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—The boilers of the Ashland Woolen Mills at Steubenville, Ohio, exploded with terrific force at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, instantly killing William Sutherland, engineer, and damaging the buildings to the extent of $8,000.

John R. Dilleber, who was killed by a seemingly to him, unknown party on New Year's evening at the Westminster Hotel, had provided his heirs with a $5,000 policy in the Hartford Accident Company through its Metropolitan manager, William A. Armstrong, No. 252 Broadway.—*Evening Post.*

A Want Supplied.

From the New-York Tribune.

The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the sentimentalist, learned books for the scholar and professional student, but few books for the people. A book for the people must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional attainments of its author—Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.—and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims our attention. The author is a man of the people. He sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments. He perceives their want—a knowledge of themselves—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives them the benefits of his labors. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a rayless atom, too diminutive for the sight, until he gradually evolves to the maturity of those conscious powers, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on cerebral physiology, and shown the bearings of the facts thus established upon individual and social welfare. The author believes with Spencer that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced an extensive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system and ofttimes prevent the onset of disease. Domestic remedies—their preparation, uses, and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment, or nursing of the sick, is an important subject and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases "to which flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers his book at a price ($1 50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the author.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Happy New-Year, 1876.—Ladies, we wish you all a Happy New-Year, and return you our thanks for your patronage the past year, hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect, MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

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MARRIED.

BAKER—STONE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16, by Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., ELLEN, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Mr. LIVINGSTON L. BAKER, all of San Francisco.

HAWKINS—BULL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 29, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore A. Leggett, E. W. HAWKINS, of Brooklyn, to HANNAH L., daughter of Ira Bull, Esq., of Chester, N. Y.

LORD—STOWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 52 North Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y., by Rev. T. F. White, JULIA F., daughter of J. C. Stowell, to Gen. T. R. LORD, of Albany, N. Y.

SMITH—WHEELER.—Jan. 2, 1876, by Rev. Robert R. Booth of the University Place Church, HARRY B. SMITH to EMMA H. WHEELER, both of this City.

☞ Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

WILKINS—RAY.—Dec. 3, at the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, by Rev. J. J. Griffin, CHARLES H. WILKINS, of Philadelphia, to Miss JENNIE RAY, of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Upper Hackensack, on Sunday, Jan. 2, HANNAH ACKERMAN, widow of the late Abram Ackerman, of Beaver Dam, Wis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 4, at the house of her son-in-law, Alfred S. Griffiths, Clinton place. Trains leave foot of Chambers st. at 1 P. M.

BENSON.—In Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, NELSON H. BENSON, father of Nelson H., Jr., and Benjamin D. Benson, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from the First Universalist Church, Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BLUXOME.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, SARAH, widow of Joseph Bluxome, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 300 West 45th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 11 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

BREESE.—At Meriden, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, of diphtheria, BESSIE, youngest daughter of Theo. F. and Elizabeth A. Breese, aged 5 years.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1876, LUCRETIA GILLELAN, widow of Freeborn G. Burdett, in her 67th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARR.—Saturday evening, Jan. 1, LIZZIE, youngest daughter of David Carr, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 114 West 48th st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

CÆSAR.—At New-Brighton, Long Island, Jan. 2, of diphtheria, ELLIE HERMANNA, 2 years 7 months, daughter of Paul W. and Johanne M. Cæsar.

CARTER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 2, CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Lorenzo Carter, Esq.

Funeral service at the house of her father, Long Branch, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

CHAPIN.—On Sunday, 2d inst., GRACE EDITH, daughter of Geo. C. and Jennie M. Chapin, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at residence of parents, No. 216 West 22d st., Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

DOVE.—In this City, Jan. 2, 1876, Mrs. MARIA DOVE, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 266 Bleecker st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

HALSTEAD.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, SARAH C. HALSTEAD, daughter of the late John Halstead, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jacob Dunn, Esq., 94th st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 P. M.

HODGES.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, after a long and painful illness, ANDREW B. HODGES, aged 63 years and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D. No flowers.

LODER.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2, JANE ELIZA, wife of Moses J. Loder, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Port Chester, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05, 10:10, and 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Chester depot.

PAILLET.—On Sunday, 2d inst., in her 80th year, HENRIETTE J. E. FORT, relict of the late Henri Paillet.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., near 3d av., on Tuesday morning, 4th, at 9:30 o'clock.

REISIG.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Jan. 1, Dr. ADOLPH REISIG, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and the medical faculty are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 West 34th st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

TITUS.—On Seventh day, First month, first, of disease of the heart, ELIZA, wife of John Titus, aged 61 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 73 Avenue D, on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 7:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cornwall for interment.

VAN KLEEK.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 2, at his late residence, No. 220 East 17th st., Dr. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Friends and the medical profession are invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 31, 1875, of diphtheria, RUTSEN SCHUYLER, son of J. Fleming and Anna J. Van Rensselaer, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral services and interment were held at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 2, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.—AT A MEETING OF THE Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, New-York, held on the evening of Dec. 30, 1875, it was unanimously resolved that the following correspondence be published in the *Church Journal*, *Churchman*, *New-York Times*, *Tribune*, and *Evening Post*.

FREDERICK C. WITHERS,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875. Clerk of the Vestry.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

To the Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith tender you my resignation of the Rectorship of Christ Church, to take effect on the last day of the present year.

In making you this communication you will pardon me for saying it is with great reluctance, and only from what appears to me a high sense of duty to the Church.

The field to which I have been called, and on which I am soon to enter, involves in its charge much care, labor, and anxiety, and lacks, to my present view at least, many things which are very attractive and delightful here.

I am, on that account, more disposed to justify the step I take to my own conscience.

Our relations, to myself at least, gentlemen, have been most pleasant and trustful. I have learned to rely upon your loyalty, kindness, and generosity. I feel I can never meet with more trusted and dearer friends.

In the congregation I have many such, as a thousand kindnesses testify. Wherever I may be, my heart must always turn to the homes and firesides where I have been so kindly welcome, and to the dear friends in New-York, whom no change or chance of life can cause me to forget.

I write with a full heart. I have thought and prayed over this. May God bless the parish, which has received so much of the best I could give, however unfruitfully, through my unworthiness. May He forgive me in whatsoever I have failed or done amiss.

And, dear friends, may He bless you with His best blessings—a prayer which I have prayed often, and shall always. Faithfully, your friend and Pastor,

HUGH MILLER THOMPSON.

VESTRY ROOM OF CHRIST CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Vestry of this church, held on the 4th ult., your resignation as Rector was received, and, after long and thoughtful consideration, accepted, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1876.

In conveying to you this formal notification of our action, it is but just to you and to ourselves that we should state briefly the reasons which influenced our minds, and also our appreciation of your services in this parish during the past four years.

The parish of Trinity, in the City of New-Orleans, appears to offer peculiar advantages for your labor, and to present to you an opportunity for greater usefulness to the Church at large than can be afforded by your position here.

Your widely-extended influence and reputation among the Northern people would give you an unusual power in your new sphere of labor, and enable you to perform especially valuable service in reuniting sections which are now somewhat separated, and which still remain in ignorance of each other.

We did not feel at liberty to allow feelings of personal regard for you, and our desire for the welfare of Christ Church, to withhold you from a wider and nobler field, where you can perform so much more effective service for the cause you have at heart.

Be assured that you will carry from us, individually and collectively, our fervent wishes and prayers for your success and happiness, and that we shall ever retain a lively remembrance of all the benefits we have received from your earnest and zealous ministrations.

As the representatives of the parish, we feel authorized to state that its financial condition has greatly improved, and that its character as a parish stands higher in the eyes of the community than ever before, and that your administration has been attended with the happiest results to both the material and spiritual interests of this church. We remain, reverend and dear Sir, most affectionately and faithfully yours,

SIMEON FITCH, E. A. QUINTARD, } Wardens.

SAMUEL KEYSER, JAMES M. DUNBAR, WILLIAM G. DAVIES, FREDERICK C. WITHERS, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, JAMES KENT, } Vestrymen.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer France, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8 o'cloc. KNOX McAFEE, A. J. SPARKS, Secretary. President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to do house-work for a private family where the washing is sent out; is a good cook and baker; best of reference; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman whom we know; City or country; is a thorough waitress and an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable girl, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS a competent first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, with City reference; willing to go to the country; makes all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 230 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable middle-aged woman; good City references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 408 West 29th st. (St. John's Guild.)

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good cook, other as first-class laundress; understands fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at Seventh Avenue Bakery, between 52d and 53d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS English, French, and American cooking; would assist in washing; best reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th av., in book store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work for a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant English woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John' Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general house-work, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; trustworthy and economical; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND BAKER; UNderstands all kinds of soups, game, and pastries; no objection to assist with washing, if required; good reference. Apply at No. 332 East 36th st., first floor.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TIDY GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work; good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would assist in coarse washing; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 333 East 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 507 West 19th st., below 10th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; first-class City references. Address M. L., No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMpetent, industrious girl, with excellent testimonials from her late employer; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry; is willing to do some washing if necessary; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A widow and daughter; widow to cook, wash, and iron; daughter do the second work; good references; City or country. Call at No. 244 Division st.

COOK.—BY A REAL, COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; who is a good baker, and has eighteen months' references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook; good reference. Address No. 49 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family; can cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Address Mrs. Fifel, 979 1st av., corner 54th st.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN COOK; HAS NO OBJECTION to assist with washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter of dresses and cloaks; thoroughly understands trimming and fitting; will give the newest styles of the season; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Address W., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker and family seamstress, in a private family; thoroughly understands fitting for ladies and children; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to wait on ladies or light work. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PARISIAN DRESSmaker, who has a great deal of taste and is a first-class cutter and fitter; will go out by the day or take work home; best references. Call at No. 182 6th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMM'S Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPEtent young woman, in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady to attend to all household duties; perfect in cutting and sewing; is a good housekeeper; in fact capable in any capacity. Address B. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged German woman as housekeeper or general house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron; for moderate wages. Call at Morison's Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of ability and refinement, as good caretaker of house or an invalid; would sew and be useful, for little or no compensation; unexceptionable reference. Call on or address Advertiser, 230 West 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work; in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT; competent, willing, and very cleanly; an excellent cook, laundress, &c.; City or country; a superior servant for any one needing a trustworthy, temperate girl. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman to do general house-work in the country; good bread baker; wages no object, but a good home. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A TIDY, WILLING, INDUStrious girl; smart and active; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young girl to do general house-work or take care of children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed to do general house-work, or where there would be another girl; never lived out before. Call at No. 317 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN not long in the country, to do general house-work. Call at No. 1,073 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 414 East 16th st., top floor, front.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; is also a thorough chambermaid, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman as first-class laundress; does fluting, frilling, puffing, polishing, &c.; does up ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in superior style; is sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has two years' reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands the business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 West 30th st., first floor front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family; City reference; postal cards not answered. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Laundress.—By a neat, competent, and reliable girl; excellent testimonials from her late employer. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 271 6th av.; corset store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant young woman as first class laundress; willing to assist with other work if required; City or country. good reference. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes steady work for the first two days in the week; best reference. Call at No. 149 East 50th st., left-hand bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 5 East 42d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman to go out by the day; is a thorough hair dresser and dress-maker; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for F. C.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WHO SPEAKS GERman and English; is a splendid hair dresser and a good seamstress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE FRENCH PERSON, WHO is fully competent to take care of children and is a good seamstress; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL from the country, to mind children and make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 388 3d av., corner 28th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, to take care of growing children and do light chamber-work. Call at No. 442 West 33d st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; very highest City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNderstands the care of an infant from its birth and bringing it up on the bottle. Can be seen at present employer, No. 459 West 21st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ANY kind of sickness, either for lady or gentleman; references first-class, (physicians and ladies.) Call or address No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of young children; good reference. Call at No. 324 West 41st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, INTELLIGENT INfant nurse, with excellent City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO TAKE care of small children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 50 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE; French; speaks a little English; is a neat, intelligent girl, and a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS baby's nurse and sewing; has best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of an infant or growing children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT TO TAKE care of children; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse for children and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 78 West 48th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 60 West 19th st., present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and do light house-work. Call for two days at No. 20 Rector street.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF RESPECTability and experience as monthly nurse. Call on Mrs. Higgins, No. 342 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG lady; can bring a baby up on a bottle; no objections to the country. Call at No. 151 Perry st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY two very respectable American girls, one as seamstress and lady's maid; knows how to dress hair splendidly; the other one to do general house-work or as chamber-maid. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress; understands dress-making and family sewing; will assist in the care of children, or will go by the week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av., near 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS who is willing to assist with other duties; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 85 Macdougal st., near Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress with own sewing-machine, having undoubted City reference; willing to work home or out. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

SERVANTS,
Honest, civil, and capable,
now waiting employment at CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND DESIRABLE young woman; very best four years' City reference; lady to be seen; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; thoroughly understands her business; or would take chamber-work and waiting. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced girl who has good references and who can set a table tastefully; is careful and neat in her work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, will assist with chamber-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 240 West 30th st., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 13 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS WAITress; has no objection to a private boarding-house; two years and a half City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do washing and ironing at her own residence; understands all kinds puffing and fluting; very moderate terms; best of reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. Carlin, No. 224 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES fine ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a first-class laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 274 East 4th st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLIcits families' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of clothing; is disengaged the first two days in the week; City reference. Call or address M. K., No. 240 East 41st st.

WASHING.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's and families' washing, or will go out by the day; good City references. Call at No. 209 East 38th st., near 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own house. Call at No. 306 East 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS; WISHES TO take home work by the week or month; reference. Address or call at No. 151 West 26th st.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman will take charge of a child immediately. Call for two days at No. 48 President st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman, aged thirty; has the most satisfactory reference; wages, $40 per month. Address B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A PRIvate family, by a man that can give several years of the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 203 East 22d st.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—Has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; strictly temperate; excellent references. Address James M., Room No. 1, No. 158 West 28th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and care of silver; good City references. Address W. H., No. 301 East 11th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed, experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

CARPENTER.—IN A HOTEL; CAN DO PLAIN painting, and varnish, repair, and reupholster furniture, make and repair spiral spring beds and mattresses, &c. Address Carpenter, Box 172 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has no objection to City or country; will be found both willing and obliging; has nine years' best reference. Address M. K., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good groom, also a careful driver; has been the past three and a half years with his last employer in this City, who will give him the best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself generally useful; will be highly recommended by the gentleman he has just left. Address H. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young married man as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is sober and steady, willing, and obliging; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 151 East 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references from last employers; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; good references. Address T. W. T., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, OR WOULD MAKE HIMSELF General Useful.—By an Englishman; can give good reference; would go to the country; understands farming. Address C. R., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in every respect; is a steady, sober, and industrious Englishman, and can give four years' best reference from his last employer. Apply to W. B., No. 239 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NEW-YORK and Brooklyn coachman; perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging; six years' best City reference. Call or address M. L., No. 30 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; eight years' best City reference; disengaged in consequence of family selling out. Apply at Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN EXperienced man (English) as coachman or groom; understands his duties thoroughly; testimonials for capabilities first-class. Address Coachman, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, (single,) as first-class coachman, at moderate wages; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging, and not afraid of work; first-class City reference. Call or address E. D., No. 107 West 39th st., in livery office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business and no mistake; has three years' reference from his late employer of the highest standing in the City. Address H. M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man; has good experience in driving, care of horses, carriages, and harness; excellent City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Address D. T., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a man aged twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, build fires, clean walks, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; best City reference; six years in last employ; unemployed on account of the family going to travel. Call or address W. B., care of Brewster & Co., 5th av. and 21st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address W. E., Box No. 280, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing, sober, and obliging; five year's City reference from last place. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS coachman and groom; highly recommended from England; seven years with one family in this City. Apply or address No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his employer. Call or address No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, English, married, no incumbrance; first-class City reference. Address Faithful, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a good groom; has five years' good reference from last place. Address for two days, Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; good City reference from last employer. Address J. S., private stables, No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF EXperience and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing and obliging; four years' City reference. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address M. C., private stable, No. 22 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, (COLored;) has the best of recommendations. Can be seen at the coal office, No. 110 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; is a good, capable driver; sober, honest, and industrious; twelve years' reference. Apply or address P. D., stable No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—CITY OR country; tend furnace and poultry; milk if required; City reference. Address Foler, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 10 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CAPABLE, trustworthy man; can produce the highest references; City or country. Apply to or address for two days Dick, No. 144 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, HAVING DISPOSED of her carriage horses, for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Call on or address in private stable, No. 6 East 54th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all respects; best of City reference. Call on or address W. C., Bellinger's stable, corner of 7th av. and 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF experience and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; best City and country reference. Call or address D., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work. Address W. T., Box 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN; best references as to honesty and sobriety. Address for two days, John, care No. 48 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him over ten years. Apply or address, No. 3 Cliff st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COURIER.—ABROAD, OR SOME POSITION IN this country connected with the Centennial, by a native of Luxembourg; single, thirty years old, who speaks six languages; has the best of reference. Address Michel Brazen, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanical and architectural draughtsman; would work in employer's office when pressing business on hand and stay home the rest of the time. Address E. S., No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 25.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG, HIGHLY RESPECTable Englishman as foreman on a farm; is an excellent coachman; can drive four and six horses; is a good carpenter; of good manners, willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; wife would do the family washing if required, or take care of poultry; has best of City references. Address J. B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also care and drive horses, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A MARRIED man, (no family,) who is a first-class gardener, understanding grapery, green-house, and outside gardening thoroughly; wife is a good plain cook or laundress; best City references. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway, near 18th st.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years; would be willing to make himself useful; best of reference can be had from last employer by applying to H. S., No. 239 West 26th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NORWEGIAN, AS groom, and will make himself useful at a gentleman's place; best of reference from last employer. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the care of horses, as groom, driver, waiter, or tending to furnaces; is willing and obliging. Call on or address J. B., No. 106 West 26th st.

PORTER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, married, as driver from or porter in a store; agreeable and willing; not afraid of work; good reference. Call or address No. 352 East 19th st.

PORTER.—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE; IS A FIRST class packer and shipper; can give first-class recommendations. Address M. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN OR LIGHT PORTER.—BY A young man, age 18, as useful man or light porter in a store or office; is not afraid of work; has the best of references. Call or address Joseph B., No. 344 East 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man nine months in this country; to work hard about a private house in City or country; understands care of horses; wages moderate; good reference. Address Hard Worker, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED MAN as waiter in a private boarding-house or private family; best City reference; capable of taking charge of any dining-room; can come well recommended; best reference from last employer. Call or address No. 132 West 30th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A STEADY, respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER—PARLOR-MAID CHAMBERmaid.—By a man and his wife, situations to go together; the man as waiter, and the wife as parlor-maid or chamber-maid; can furnish references, and can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sander's office, No. 49 3d av.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN who has had long experience and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can furnish best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call on or address H. B., No. 118 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCH man, who speaks English and thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; references satisfactory. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; eleven year's best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as waiter; understands his business perfectly; is honest, sober, and willing; has one year's City reference from his last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN OF light complexion; can furnish the best of satisfaction for a first-class private family; has had several years' experience. Call or address S. R. N., care Public Caterer W. H. Jones, No. 107 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SOME YEARS' CITY references, as an accomplished waiter; is single; age thirty years; strictly sober; competent to fill any place. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 35 Clinton place, 8th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—IN A STOCK-BROKERS' OFFICE, A situation by a gentleman, with several years experience in the street. One who can influence considerable business; having an acquaintance with some of the largest houses. Will take any position in the office or an outside place to solicit orders. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 3,695, stating when and where an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—Wanted, immediately, for nice places, vacant—A number of competent servants; girls not wishing to remain in the office will be sent for.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR LADIES' FINE SHOES, who is well acquainted with the trade. Address, with references and salary expected, Box No. 324 Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GRAIN AND FLOUR COMMISsion-house a young man about sixteen to learn the business; must write a good hand and reside with his parents; salary first year $100. Address Post Office Box No. 2,388.

WANTED—TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY, A GERman infant's nurse, a chamber-maid and waitress; also a cook; also a laundress; must be Protestants. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID with good City references. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, naming City references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH CITY references. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday before 11 A. M. at the Studio Building, 51 West 10th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 129 East 21st st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AT A book stand. Address Post Office Box No. 4,540, New-York.

WANTED.—A COOK OR WAITRESS; WAGES $14 and $12. Call before 12 M. at 25 West 17th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5.; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. E. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to deaf mutes by the visible speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.

Messrs. DYER & MOORE, Proprietors.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuleau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $8. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. Louis, Dec. 31, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. — THE coupons of the consolidated bonds bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given by
JOHN B. MANNING. No. 78 Broadway.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due 1st January, 1876, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Hanover Fire Ins Co.

47th DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

I. REMSEN LANE, *Secretary.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, in pursuance of an order of court, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City, the following-named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.: Coupons due Jan. 1 and July 1, 1875, on ten per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company; coupons due Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1875, on income bonds of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company; coupons due April 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company; coupons due May 1, 1875, on second mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on preferred first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on common first mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due July 1, 1875, on second mortgage bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company; coupons due Aug. 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1876, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:
Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
New-York Institute for the Blind.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
Holliday Coal Company.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Eden.
Rochester City.
EDWARD KING, President.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FOLlowing-named railway companies will be paid at our office on and after Jan. 1, 1876:
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA OLD MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO FIRST MORTGAGE.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE.
JAMESTOWN AND FRANKLIN FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN AND GRAND RAPIDS FIRST MORTGAGE.
KALAMAZOO AND SCHOOLCRAFT FIRST MORTGAGE.
SCHOOLCRAFT AND THREE RIVERS FIRST MORTGAGE.
CHASE & ATKINS.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. and EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on 3d January next.
JAMES YEARANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will be closed from the 27th inst. until the 3d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Centum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3, 1876.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., is this day declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1876, FROM the bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 3 on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed.
W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST.
JANUARY, 1876.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of over $16,000,000	$5,455,407 03
Loans on call, (United States bonds collateral)	92,040 00
United States bonds, registered, (at par)	1,035,500 00
New-York City and County 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,603,500 00
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	400,000 00
Rochester City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Real estate, at cost	499,339 81
Deposits in banks and trust companies	1,147,766 53
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	477,772 22
Cash in vault	461,156 95
Total	$12,022,832 54

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$10,658,827 73	
Six months' interest, to January 1, 1876	299,117 04	
		$10,957,944 77
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund		$1,064,887 77

AMOUNT OF INTEREST CREDITED DEPOSITORS LAST YEAR, $586,740 72.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS OPENED TO DATE, 108,167.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice President.
M. G. LANE, Second Vice President.
G. S. GARDNER, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

CHARTERED 1852.

45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$1,480,000	Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s.	75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s.	1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N.Y., bds., 7s.	100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N.Y., bds., 7s.	50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N.Y., bds., 7s.	88,000	"	90,200 00
N.Y. State t'w'n bs., 7s.	116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,085,700			2,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above			212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)			200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)			11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks			578,600 83
Accrued interest			64,283 60
			$6,925,053 43

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04	
Interest to date	179,905 46	
		6,522,675 50
SURPLUS		$402,377 93

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,	A. W. PAYNE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,	CHARLES FOX,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
ALLAN HAY,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.	ELISHA BROOKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

341 and 343 Bowery, corner 3d st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on sums of $2,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1876.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Wm. V. Webster, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23d ST. AND 6TH AV., JAN. 1, 1876.

First—On sums of $1,000 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

Second—On sums exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on $1,000, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum for the second $1,000.

Third—This bank confines itself to strictly savings bank business, and does not receive any new deposits from any one person in excess of $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Thirty-third Dividend at rate of six (6) per cent. per annum has been declared payable on and after Jan. 17.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months, ending Jan. 1, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAREMONT SAVINGS BANK, No. 247 GREENWICH ST., corner Park place.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. R. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan 1. ASSETS, $3,473,299 79. SURPLUS, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, a. m.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 9 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are well known to the sea-going public for their unsurpassed accommodations in the matter of safety, speed, and unequaled in their appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are midships where the noise and motion are least. Affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100; gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 9 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$80, $90 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 305 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS.....Jan. 13 KENILWORTH.....Jan. 22
OHIO.....Jan. 6 INDIANA.....Jan. 27
PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 15 ILLINOIS.....Feb. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage at most reasonable rates. Return tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Jan. 15 STATE OF NEVADA.....Jan. 4
NEDERLAND.....Feb. 5 SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 28
FROM ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 16 SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 4
VADERLAND.....Feb. 5 STATE OF NEVADA.....Jan. 28
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER.....Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 15
MAGDALENA.....Thurs., Jan. 20 | HOHENSTAUFEN.....Jan. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $33, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Erie Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets, $130. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Europe, $30.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
AUSTRALIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ROME.....SUNDAY, Jan. 16, at —
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASKELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every Month from
WATKINS'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Or Offices in ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Jan. 25, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Feb. —
J. E. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....March —
When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIDEL.....Jan. 8.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ANDES.....About Jan. 12.
ALPS.....Jan. 19.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 6
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal & St Fernandina, Fla.: Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer, HATTERAS, Marsin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....23 00
First-class passage to Augusta.....26 00
First-class to Albany.....28 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-West.
For freight or passage, apply to
HENN, GELPCKE,
No. 6 William st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5 | JAVA.....WED., Jan. 19
ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 12 | RUSSIA.....WED. Jan. 26
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday Jan. 22
*PEREIRE, Dantre.....Saturday, Feb. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
GERECIA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
The Queen, Jan. 15, 5 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO.....Jan. 8 | COLOMBO.....Feb. 5
NAVARINO.....Jan. 22 | OTHELLO.....Feb. 19
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR ASPINWALL.
S. S. ACAPULCO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. .....MONDAY, Jan. 3, and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage, apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA.....WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 5
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....JAN. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half or one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Jan. 13
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, DULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. PITKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 10:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
R. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD, ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 9 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:45, 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery Place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

BANKRUPT'T NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,966.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as assignee and Daniel Meyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $5,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James R. Nichols, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, that his debts and other claims payable under said title, and that the twenty-first day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1875.
d28-law3wTu. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Nicholson, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts; and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty seventh day of December, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d28-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas Rowe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d21-law3wT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MOLLER, GEORGE H. MOLLER, and WILLIAM F. MOLLER.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Assignee,
d21-law3wT* No. 100 Wall street, New-York City.

NO. 4,877.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK W. KROETER, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At New-York City, this 27th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius M. Jagel and Frederick W. Kroeter, individually, and as copartners under the firm name of M. Jagel & Co., of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 120 Broadway. d28-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HINCHMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph R. Frith and William A. Hinchman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875.
HIRAM SNYDER, Assignee,
d28-law3wT* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 5,256.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At New-York City, in said district, this 27th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius M. Jagel and Frank Schumann, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Jagel & Schumann, of New-York City, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 120 Broadway.
d28-law3wTu*

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mention d in petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JULIUS JONAS and GUSTAV ISAAC, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d28-law3wTu No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-law6mTu*

FINANCIAL.

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MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
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IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

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NEW-YORK CITY
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R

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

PRESENTED TO THE ALDERMEN.

A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES, GOVERNMENT, AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE CITY—THE POLICE BOARD REVOLUTION—ALDERMAN LEWIS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

Yesterday was a busy one at the City Hall. The corridors and passages were filled with politicians and laborers, the latter expecting that the new Common Council would pass resolutions providing for their employment on the public works, at the former rate of wages, $2 a day. Some friends of the organizations, now known as Counselor Wolf's "Common Council," who claim to have been elected last Fall under the Charter of 1870, were talking about their prospects of success in proving that the new Board of Aldermen had no legal existence; that Controller Green would not pay them their salaries, and that whatever action they might take would be null and void. Precautions had been taken to prevent the admission of these claimants to the body of the Aldermanic Chamber, the Police guarding all the entrances to the room.

The old Board of Aldermen met at 10:30 o'clock to finish the business of the past year. The session was a brief one, and nothing of interest occurred except in relation to the bill of the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel for the entertainment of King Kalakaua and suite. Alderman Cole moved that the claim be fixed at $3,000, but the motion was lost—the apparent intention of the board being to leave the matter to their successors. Resolutions of thanks were then tendered to President Lewis and the subordinate officers of the board for the manner in which they had discharged their duties during the past year, and the board, having notified the Mayor of the fact through a committee, of which Alderman Seery was Chairman, adjourned sine die.

The new Board of Aldermen entered their chamber at noon and organized. The board consists of twenty-two members, whose names are given below:

DEMOCRATS.

Samuel A. Lewis, Cole, Gross, Gumbleton, Guntzer, Keenan, Lysaght, McCarthy, Porroy, Bryan Reilly,* John Reilly, Sauer, Seery, Shells, Tuomey.

REPUBLICANS.

Billings, Cudlipp, Hess, Howland, Morris, Pinckney, Wade.

*Anti-Tammany.

It will be seen that the board stands fifteen Democrats to seven Republicans, one of the former representing Anti-Tammany. As ordinances requiring an expenditure of public money require a three-fourths vote, the Democratic majority will not be in a position to pass them without the approval of at least two Republican members.

Hon. Samuel A. Lewis was elected President of the board. On taking the chair he said: "I fully appreciate and feel grateful for this renewed mark of your confidence. I shall, with your aid and indulgence, endeavor to fulfill the duties of the office to which you have elected me in a manner to assure you that the trust confided to me is impartially administered."

Mr. F. J. Tuomey was elected Chief Clerk, and Mr. James Welsh Sergeant at Arms. A committee consisting of Messrs. McCarthy, Gross, and Billings then informed the Mayor that the Aldermen had organized for 1876, and were ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to transmit for their action.

Alderman Bryan Reilly offered a resolution that the board do not confirm the nomination of any head of a department or Commissioner who does not pledge himself to restore the laborers' wages to $2 a day. [Loud applause.] The resolution was carried by a vote of 15 to 7. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid over, Alderman Morris having stated that the exaction of a "pledge" from a City official in consideration of receiving office was illegal.

Alderman Wade moved that $11,500 be fixed for salaries of the clerks and attachés of the board. Lost.

A recess was then taken until 2 P. M., when the annual message of the Mayor was read before the board. It is very long, covering thirty-two pages. Below is a synopsis of the document:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message begins by referring to the charter which requires the Mayor to submit one to the Common Council annually, recommending the passage of such measures as he may deem expedient, and giving "a general statement of the finances, Government, and improvements of the City." In referring to the present condition of the City Government, the Mayor says: "I am happy to be able to show now that, notwithstanding the difficulties under which the local Government has been carried on during the past year, the results attained are, in many respects, and as far as the Mayor could shape them, such as should gratify all good citizens. To that extent, the baleful influences which controlled the administration of public affairs during and for some time after the war have been disregarded; the government has been conducted upon business principles; extravagance, demoralization, and corruption have been checked; the standard of qualification for public office has been made higher; and public officers have been found who perform their functions with the fidelity due to public trusts. While the scandals of frauds and peculations committed elsewhere by public functionaries are still of shamefully frequent occurrence, nobody charges that such things continue here; and it is thought that nothing is hazarded in saying that, during the last year, the government of this City—affecting as it does the interests of the whole country, and carried on with an expenditure of millions of money—has been administered with honesty throughout, and generally with economy and efficiency."

Reference is next made to the new Charter Commission appointed by Gov. Tilden to draft a uniform plan for the government of the various cities in the State, so as to correct such municipal abuses as may exist, and the Mayor quotes a paragraph published in 1870 in a daily newspaper, recommending "that there shall be a single executive head to enforce the laws and to appoint and remove all his immediate subordinates, the heads of departments. [The power of removal is now exercised by the Governor.] The Mayor approves of the principle embodied in the extract, and says that a safeguard is already established against the improper exercise of such power, the general law subjecting the Mayor himself to removal by the Governor for conduct which is arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise.

FINANCES.

The Mayor then says: "During 1875, there has been a decided improvement in the finances of the City, as compared with 1874. I am informed by the Controller that during 1874 there were issued stocks and bonds amounting to $48,902,253 75, and that those falling due and paid off in the same time amounted to but $39,231,121 97, leaving, Jan. 1, 1875, an addition of $9,671,131 78 to the aggregate debt. But, while in 1875 there were issued stocks and bonds amounting to $35,806,539 62, those falling due and paid off in the same time amounted to $33,088,266 23, leaving, Jan. 1, 1876, an apparent addition of $2,718,273 39 to the debt. The aggregate amount of those classes of the debt, as stated by the Controller, on the 31st of December, 1874, was $115,187,980. There is, therefore, an apparent increase during the last year of $1,431,506 87. But the actual amount of the real indebtedness of the City (the bonds payable from the sinking fund or from taxation, less the actual amount in the sinking fund) has been diminished. On the 31st of December, 1874, it was $91,625,779 24; on the 31st of December, 1875, as shown by the above schedule, it was only $91,154,350 02—a decrease of $471,420 22. The apparent increase consists of bonds issued payable from assessments, and of revenue bonds issued to raise moneys for current expenses, in anticipation of taxes now coming in every day. Those bonds are all perfectly secured and will be paid off in a short time."

The Mayor next refers to the special message he sent to the Common Council early last year, calling attention to the growth of the City debt, arising from the issue of assessment bonds to pay contractors, and the measures he recommended to limit the issue. He alludes to the suits brought to recover claims by contractors, and suggests that an amendment to the statute be made providing that a schedule open to public inspection be kept in each department, not only of the amounts appropriated to each account, but also of the outstanding contracts and the liabilities incurred, payable from each—and that every one proposing to deal with the department must take notice of the fact, that, as there are no means provided with which to make payments under a contract with him, the contract itself, even if made by the department, would be unauthorized, and could not be enforced against the City. In referring to the sinking fund, the Mayor says that it is now largely in excess of the amount of the securities for which it is pledged, and that the amount of interest earned by the investments of the fund is annually more than $1,000,000 in excess of the interest payable by it. The fund was swollen by receipts from many sources, and it has grown nearly $10,000,000 since 1870. The Mayor recommends the Common Council to inquire whether it would not be wise to have an amendment to the act of 1862 to authorize transfer, not only of the surplus of the interest account, but also of the surplus of the redemption account, to the general fund, to be used to reduce taxes—or by canceling, from time to time, bonds and stocks of the City which are held by the Sinking Fund, in amounts sufficient to keep down the surplus.

The Mayor further says that by the first plan there would be a very large reduction of taxes in the year to which it is first applied; by the second there would be a large and permanent reduction of the City debt—and that second course is the one which he recommends.

Reference is next made to the appropriations fixed upon by the Board of Apportionment for the government of this City for 1875, and 1876. The amount for 1875 was $30,956,472 23, and for 1876, $34,052,076 59, being a decrease of $2,052,076 59. The Mayor says that the Board of Apportionment has no power to interfere with the amounts claimed for State taxes and various other purposes, nor with the salaries paid to school teachers. A tabular statement of the appropriations made to each department for 1876 is here given, and in connection therewith the Mayor says the reductions made in salaries amount to over twenty per cent. of the sum allowed for the same salaries in 1875.

The Mayor next calls attention to the enormous amounts of money expended for the Judiciary, and says that all the Judges are held to be State officers whose salaries have been fixed by the Legislature, and the City Government has no authority whatever with regard to them. The Mayor refers to the present administration of the Law Department under Mr. Whitney in complimentary terms. He says that that gentleman has not followed the system adopted by his predecessor of employing special counsel in City suits, the unpaid bills of whom, previous to his appointment, exceeded the appropriation out of which they were payable by about one million two hundred thousand dollars. One bill is for $110,000 rendered by counsel, to whom $20,000 has already been paid for services during the time it covers. One branch of the Law Department, the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney, under Mr. William A. Boyd, has paid $4,477 04 into the City Treasury, the amount being fines for violations of corporation ordinances. The Mayor then calls attention to the fidelity to public duty which marks the administration of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and also to the action taken by the Common Council in connection with Commissioners George H. Andrews, Wilson G. Hunt, and Isaac Sherman, to have the excessive burdens of State taxation on this City made equitable. The Mayor says that the majority of the State board, impervious to argument, acted upon the principle, probably, that a million more or less could make little difference to a city already so heavily burdened, and totally without representation in that board.

THE LABORERS' WAGES.

The reduction of the laborers' wages to $1 60 a day forms the next theme of the Mayor. He says that the salaries of all officers and employes of the City Government were reduced, many of them fifty per cent.; the market rates of wages for a day of ten hours' work had fallen some thirty-five or forty per cent. lower than the rates then still paid by the City for the statutory day of eight hours upon public works; that the Commissioner of Public Works did his duty, as a public officer charged with the disbursement of public funds, and reduced the wages paid by his department to an approximation of the rates prevailing in the market and paid by private individuals; but the Mayor acknowledges that the reduction so made has been used to foment discontent among the laboring classes, and then recommends that all public works be done by contract, where the conditions are such as to secure reliable proposals by responsible contractors.

THE FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONS.

The Mayor next refers to the charges he made against the Fire Commissioners some time ago, and to the fact that the Governor has taken no action in the matter. He says that Mr. Vincent C. King, whom he appointed a Fire Commissioner upon the expiration of Mr. Van Cott's term, has checked many of the abuses heretofore existing, and effected decided reductions in the estimates of money needed by the department this year. The Mayor then compliments the Fire Department upon its general efficiency, and says that a reduction of $67,914 has been made in the estimates for it, without affecting the amount of salaries of the force.

The Police Department is then alluded to in connection with the charges made by the Mayor against Commissioners Disbecker and Matsell, on the ground that the department had become demoralized under their rule. The Mayor says that he appointed Gen. William F. Smith as a member of the Police Board to secure reforms, but that he was unable to do so because Messrs. Disbecker and Matsell would not co-operate in the movement. The fact that a Grand Jury made a presentment against the department charging it with inefficiency and demoralization, is also referred to, and the Mayor closes the subject by stating that the new year had been auspiciously begun by the removal of the men against whom he had preferred charges and the reorganization of the board.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The great work of the Department of Charities next receives a passing notice from the Mayor, especially that portion of it relating to the School for Nurses on Blackwell's Island, which is highly commended. The Mayor then says: "The recent law which provides for placing all healthy children heretofore in the public nurseries, asylums, and reformatory schools, between the ages of three and sixteen years, in families or institutions not within the jurisdiction of the department, has been carried into effect. The object of this statute was evidently to remove one of the agencies for the promotion of pauperism. It is too soon to predict the result which may come of this innovation; but if it shall promote the desired end of insuring places for these waifs where they will have a chance to become useful and to learn to acquire an independence, it will prove beneficial."

The Tombs is pronounced by the Mayor, upon the authority of the Commissioners of Charities, inadequate for the number of prisoners, and unfit for the uses for which it is required. The Mayor refers to the Health Department and its works, saying that over one hundred and fifteen thousand persons have been vaccinated by its corps, and the atmosphere of many buildings made wholesome.

"In the Park Department," says the Mayor, "the expenditures for maintenance in 1875 have been about five per cent. less than in 1874, and greater results have been produced for the money. The change in the Superintendent and in the command of the Police force has produced greater efficiency. Most of the architectural structures and of the bridges in the Central Park have been put in complete repair. The paths and walks there are also in good order. The plans which have been heretofore prepared for the elevated portions of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards have been held under consideration, and measures have been taken for a new plan to replace them. The two bridges over the Harlem River are constantly out of repair—that at the Third avenue because of excessive weight, and the Central Bridge (Macomb's Dam) because of age and weakness of structure. The interruption to travel on either of them is an inconvenience to many people. The Central Bridge ought to be rebuilt."

The Department of Buildings is next commended by the Mayor for its efficiency, and the Dock Department also receives commendation at his hands. The amounts collected by the latter were steadily increasing. The Board of Education is then referred to by the Mayor, who says: "The public schools continue to afford to citizens cause for satisfaction, and pride, and without them it might be doubted whether free institutions could long be maintained for a City like this—with the distance between capital and labor growing wider every year—and with a population of youth recruited every year, not only from many of the best, but also from many of the worst, elements of human society. The number of teachers in 1875 was 3,257. The whole number of scholars taught in 1874 was 251,532; in 1875 it was 253,894. The actual average daily attendance was of 117,231 scholars in 1874, and 119,853 in 1875. There is class-room for 151,814 scholars. Those figures include the Normal College and Training School and the Saturday Sessions for teachers, which, in 1875, were attended by more students than ever before, and were admirably maintained at a cost of about $85,000.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Mayor goes on to speak of rapid transit and his connection with the movement to accomplish it by the appointment of Commissioners. The steps taken by the latter are given in detail, and the Mayor says that when the work is completed it will be likely to lighten the burdens of taxation by appreciating property now unavailable for use.

The Mayor closes his message by adverting to the Centennial year and what it is designed to celebrate.

When the message was read the Aldermen directed that 500 copies of it be printed in document form.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING IN BROOKLYN.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. John Johnson, residing at No. 739 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, was shot and mortally wounded fifty feet from his own house. Mr. Johnson was a boat-builder, doing business in South street, in this City. He had left his house on his way to business, and had gone about fifty or seventy-five feet on his way when he fell to the ground mortally wounded. The report of a pistol attracted some people to the spot, and the wounded man was found lying on the side-walk shot through the left side. A Smith & Wesson pistol with one chamber empty was found near his side. When carried into his house Mr. Johnson said that two men had attacked him, and, while one held his arms, the other presented a pistol and demanded $400, and then, without waiting for a reply, fired. He could give no other description of the men than that one was tall and the other short, and that immediately after the firing they jumped over a fence and ran away, crying, "He is the wrong man," or some such words. On examining Mr. Johnson's clothing, it was found that his vest was open, and that the pistol-ball had not perforated that garment. Mr. Johnson was known to be of eccentric habits, and none of the persons who came to his aid immediately after the pistol shot saw the men who he says attacked him. For these reasons the Police believe the unfortunate man shot himself. Chief Campbell will, however, make a thorough investigation of the case. At a late hour last evening Mr. Johnson was not expected to live. The firm of which he is a member built the famous miniature ship, The Red White and Blue, the safe passage of which over the Atlantic some years ago attracted so much attention.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 417½; Segregated Belcher, 90; California, 78½, Ophir, 58¾; Chollar, 119; Savage, new stock, 23½; Imperial, 10½; Mexican, 20¾; Gould & Curry, 21¾; Best & Belcher, 60; Hale & Norcross, 60; Crown Point, 27¼; Yellow Jacket, 118½; Empire, not quoted; Alpha, 26; Belcher, 34; Confidence, 23; Sierra Nevada, 20¾; Exchequer, 13¾; Overman, 64; Justice, 26¾, Caledonia, not quoted.

A RECEIVER'S STORY.

THE BANKRUPT STREET RAILWAY.

EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD COMPANY—FACTS GLEANED BY MR. SOUTHWORTH, THE RECEIVER.

Mr. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, has already made considerable progress in the examination of the books and accounts of the concern. Mr. Pardoo, who has been appointed the bookkeeper of the Receiver, reports that there is a large deficiency in the cash account. The cash-book was found to be considerably behind. After the book had been written up it was found that there should have been a balance on hand at the time the Receiver took possession of $1,533 43. This balance, it was stated in the cash-book, was to be found in the safe, but the only traces of it in the safe were $30 in nickels, a memorandum representing $50, and papers showing that about $120 had been paid on account of the last two pay-rolls. There is, therefore, $1,333 43 to be accounted for in the cash account.

Eleven conductors were yesterday discharged by the Receiver in consequence of what he had learned regarding their peculations. One of the receivers in the office has also been discharged, and it is expected that other changes will be made as soon as possible. One of the conductors was found to have failed to punch his slip for fifteen fares received in a single half trip, which indicated robbery at the rate of $12 per day. Another was taking at the rate of $8, and others at the rate of $5, per day. Some of the bondholders of the road have told Mr. Southworth that before the road was adjudged bankrupt they were convinced that this system of stealing was followed by the conductors, and in order to be sure of it they employed a "spotter" for six months, paying him $500 for his services during that time. They learned that the company was losing in this way $100,000 a year. This state of affairs was reported to the President, but he refused to discharge the dishonest men, who had in very many instances been appointed on the recommendation of City politicians. It is not to be supposed that the conductors were pocketing the whole of this money themselves. On the contrary, Mr. Southworth says that he is satisfied that many of the employes were in the receipt of a portion of the stolen money.

From the papers examined, and information received by Mr. Southworth since his appointment as Receiver, he has gleaned the following facts in regard to the inception of the road and its management since it was started. The charter was granted in 1860, at the same time that four other roads were chartered, and the franchise of this road is said to have been given to the persons who had been instrumental in procuring the charters of the other four, in consideration of their services. It is certain that no record can be found of any money having been paid in for the capital stock of the company. The franchise was held at first in twelve shares by the following persons: Stephen R. Roe, John Stewart, Charles W. Lawrence, John Kennedy, James S. Hunt, Charles C. Clarke, John Fox, William Kavenstyne. William H. Peck, John C. Thompson, Thomas Ryan, and Joseph S. Craig. These persons or their Assignees held the franchise by performing such portion of the work as was required of them, and in December, 1864, according to the book of minutes kept by the Directors, the company was organized. This organization was made on a basis of $900,000 capital, being represented by the franchise and the road as far as then built. In order to complete the road and place it in running order, $700,000 worth of first mortgage bonds were issued bearing seven per cent. interest. Only $94,000 of this appears by the books to have been spent to build the road, that being the total amount charged to construction account. Of these bonds $6,000 were hypothecated for a loan of $3,000, which leaves exactly a million and a half of dollars to be accounted for of the capital stock and first mortgage bonds. Even if the road had been properly built and started with thirty-two cars and 400 horses it would have cost only $250,000, according to the estimate of experts, but it was never properly built, and was started with only twelve cars, and yet was put on a basis of $1,600,000.

The first step taken after the organization of the Board of Directors and the adoption of by-laws was to authorize the issue of these bonds and the appointment of a committee to examine the titles to the capital stock which had been assigned. This was done on Jan. 8, 1865. On Feb. 18 the committee reported, and the stock was ordered to be issued. On May 6 the new company had purchased the Seventh Avenue Stage Line for $45,000, and the board offered $500,000 of the first mortgage bonds to the stockholders at ninety cents. The Treasurer was also authorized to issue notes of the company sufficient to pay all existing debts of the company. A portion of the Seventh avenue purchase was reported in May as resold, but no figures are given. On June 15 the company had bought out the Knickerbocker Stage Line for $165,000. On Oct. 9 a sale was reported of $10,000 of the bonds at eighty cents, with accrued interest. On Oct. 19 another sale was reported of $24,000, to take up the company's notes, but the price obtained for this lot is not stated. During the next year, 1866, the company purchased a ground lease and buildings in Gansevoort square for $6,200. In 1867 various propositions were received, but not acted on. Among them was one to consolidate with the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company, and one by the Hudson River Railroad Company to sell their small cars and horses, &c., to the Bleecker Street Road. On April 10 it was proposed to issue preferred stock and legal advice was asked. May 29, the board authorized the issue of notes to cancel floating debts, including interest on mortgage bonds, not to exceed $75,000. On Dec. 24 the Treasurer was authorized to borrow funds to pay the interest on bonds due Jan. 1, 1868. On Jan. 18, 1868, the Treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the salaries of the President and Treasurer for the preceding two years, and on June 4 he was authorized to borrow more money to pay interest on bonds due July 1. On Oct. 15 the Directors voted themselves $5 pay for each attendance, and on Nov. 19 they resolved to attempt an increase of fares on the cars. On Dec. 17 the Treasurer again obtained authority to borrow money to pay interest, and on June 24, 1869, this was repeated, and further authority was given to borrow $30,000 to pay floating debts. On Jan. 24, 1870, the President was authorized to confer with the other railroad companies and to incur any expenses necessary to protect the interests of the road. The President and Treasurer had borrowed $25,000 to pay interest due Jan. 1, and their action was approved. The resolution authorizing this kind of a loan to be raised appears regularly on the books down to Jan. 1, 1873. On Sept. 22, 1870, Jacob Sharp, a Director, offered to lease the road and pay all expenses and a dividend on the stock and interest on the bonds. This was referred to a committee and killed. On Jan. 18, 1872, the President was instructed to obtain further legislative privileges and to incur any expense he might deem proper. A similar resolution was passed on Jan. 16, 1873. On April 21, 1873, the board authorized an issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000 and the sale of $200,000 of them. On June 19 they offered $200,000 of these last bonds to stockholders and Directors at seventy-five cents. This device appears to have been a failure, for a week later the President was authorized to sell $200,000 at not less than seventy-five cents. On Nov. 25 this issue of bonds was reduced to $300,000, and the President and Treasurer were authorized to sell $100,000 of them. On Jan. 22, 1874, the President was authorized to incur further expenses to protect the road. Early in 1875 Mr. Sharp offered on behalf of the Twenty-third Street Railroad to lease the road. On Feb. 25 Mr. Thurlow Weed said a few words in relation to the financial status of the road and advocated that it be leased. Mr. Sharp offered to take a lease for ninety-nine years, guaranteeing to pay the interest on the $700,000 bonds already out and a semi-annual dividend of two and one half per cent. on the capital stock of $900,000. The purchase of the property at $130,000 he proposed should be applied to paying the floating debt and keeping the road in good repair. No action appears to have been taken on this. On March 18 the Treasurer was authorized to borrow $4,000 to pay liabilities to conductors, that amount being due them for deposits made by them. On June 17 there were evidences of bad feeling between the board and the Treasurer. A draft of a lease to the Twenty-third Street Railroad was referred to a committee on June 29, but shortly afterward the latter road was enjoined from leasing. A like offer was then made by the Christopher and Tenth Street Line, and it was agreed to. This offer was to pay $24,500 down, and a yearly rental of $2,500 for ninety-nine years. On Aug. 17 a proposal was received from the South Ferry Railroad Companies to lease a portion of the Bleecker Street Road's franchise. This was refused, and Mr. Sharp announced that he had been served with notice of a foreclosure suit by bondholders. A notice to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed in the suit of Mr. Harlow followed shortly after, and although offers were made by Mr. Bishop, of Naugatuck, by Mr. Jones and by Mr. Weed, on behalf of the Twenty-third Street Line, to loan money, the Receiver was finally appointed.

It will be remembered that the Receiver was unable to find the second mortgage bonds referred to above when he took possession of the property of the company. Mr. Conover has admitted that he knows where the bonds are, but says that he does not think the order of the court appointing a Receiver requires him to deliver them up. It is, however, probable that he will be compelled to do so.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S PASSENGERS.

The Deutschland's steerage passengers, who arrived by the Salier on Sunday, were landed at Castle Garden yesterday, and did not at all seem the worse for the sufferings which they had undergone. They looked well, were comfortably clad, and the majority of them were preparing to start for the West. The company's agents here took no steps to forward them, as a sufficient amount was subscribed in London, to which the company contributed, to meet the immediate wants of the passengers. On their arrival here each adult received through the German Consul the equivalent in gold of £10 British money and £4 for each child. The passengers were perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, but there was much grumbling on the part of the passengers of the Mosel, who also came out by the Salier, as they received no compensation whatever for the loss of their clothing and baggage destroyed by the explosion at Bremerhaven.

THE BROOKLYN MUNICIPALITY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—MAYOR SCHROEDER'S MESSAGE—APPOINTMENT OF CITY OFFICIALS.

The Brooklyn Aldermen elected last November held their first meeting yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall. Alderman Rowley, of the Seventh Ward, was called to the chair, and, after some debate as to the order of business, the board proceeded to elect a President by ballot. Alderman French, the Democratic candidate, received about three Republican votes, and was elected President by a majority of one. The vote was taken by ballot, and stood on the first ballot 12 to 12, and on the next ballot 13 to 12. Mr. William G. Bishop, Democrat, was elected City Clerk, over David Williams, Republican, by a similar vote—13 to 12. After the City Clerk had been elected, Mayor Schroeder was introduced by President French, and read his first annual Message, of which the following is a brief synopsis. After speaking of the general stagnation in business, and the necessity for retrenchment, reference is made to the widespread corruption in office prevalent throughout the land, and its denunciation by the almost unanimous voice of the press. Concerning the corruption in the administration of local affairs, mention is made of the fact that sufficient evidence has been obtained to institute actions against some of the accused parties, and a hope is expressed by the Mayor that the Common Council will render all the aid in their power to the Attorney General in prosecuting the suits. The Mayor proceeds to say that a majority of the tax-payers are of opinion that the Park Reservoir, Wallabout, and other great improvements would have cost much less if those who advocated them were actuated only by a desire for the prosperity of the city. A detailed statement of the City debt places it at $35,031,000, giving a decrease on Dec. 31, 1875, of $5,226 55. Referring to the number of assessments vacated by the courts, and the necessity imposed on the city of issuing bonds to meet them, the Message recommends that the Legislature be asked to repeal the provisions in force at present concerning the making of contracts for public improvements and the manner in which the assessments for such improvements shall be collected. The Hempstead Reservoir contract is next considered, and the Aldermen are advised to order the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals, under the specifications heretofore adopted, to complete the work on the dam. The Aldermen are recommended to ask the Legislature to repeal the act of 1875, providing for the expenditure of $500,000 for the completion of the reservoir. Speaking of the East River Bridge, the Mayor says: "By chapter 300 of the Laws of 1875, and the subsequent action of our Common Council accepting the provisions of said chapter, the bridge was made a public work between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and a further appropriation of $8,000,000 was called for from said cities, two-thirds of the amount to be paid by Brooklyn and one-third by New-York. A new Board of Directors was appointed, and the private stockholders received certificates of indebtedness for their subscriptions from the company. These certificates were made payable in the month of November, 1875. The time for the payment has passed, and for want of means the certificates remain unpaid. The authorities of New-York City have neglected to make the appropriation of money called for by the act, and the financial officers have refused to pay the money. Several of the stockholders have sold their certificates, and a suit has been brought for the money now overdue on some of them. This suit, with others which are likely to follow, may result in a Sheriff's sale, and in making stone-quarries of the bridge-towers and anchorages, unless the City of Brooklyn will hasten to issue its bonds for the redemption of the certificates of the company. The City of Brooklyn would not—and I believe will not—go on and finish this immense work alone. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Directors will succeed before long in getting from the City of New-York the assistance provided for by the law of 1875, so that the work may be speedily completed. The building of two public baths is recommended and the hope expressed that a public market will be erected at the Wallabout. The message says that a solution of the rapid transit problem may be looked for in the improved method of applying steam to the propulsion of ordinary horse cars. The Mayor expresses belief that the period of corruption, peculation, and fraud, which a depreciated currency and consequent wild speculation had brought in their trail, have happily passed away. The message says that a short-sighted policy on the part of the law-making power of the State has placed at the head of most of the executive departments officers appointed by a former administration, who are not in sympathy politically with the Mayor or the majority of the Board of Aldermen. Concerning the salaries of officials the message recommends that all salaries paid out of the City Treasury be reduced wherever it can be done without lessening the efficiency of the departments. A strong appeal for home rule follows, and the alleged advantage of having the city governed in Brooklyn and not at Albany is set forth in detail. The Message next recommends a reduction of the salary of the firemen. The Mayor recommends the passage of a law giving to the Chief Magistrate the power to fill vacancies in the various departments which have been occasioned by death or resignation, without the approval of the Common Council, or that the latter body be empowered to fill the vacancies without the approval of the Mayor. In support of this recommendation is cited the failure to appoint a President of the Board of City Works during the past month, which resulted from a disagreement between the Mayor and the Common Council. The Mayor condemns the system which prevails in the Board of City Works of apportioning salaries of its employes among such accounts as the repairs of streets, repairs of sewers, &c., as likely to mislead the public. The expense of the collection of taxes and assessments is condemned as too high. The Mayor recommends that the Legislature be asked to abolish the system of triple-headed commissions, and to pass a law making each department subject to one head. He also recommends the abolition of the office of Auditor when the term of the present incumbent shall have expired. A recommendation is made that there be one paid officer at the head of the Department of Parks and that he be assisted by four citizens who are to serve without pay. The Mayor submitted the draft of an act entitled "An act to reduce the cost of maintenance of the Government of the City of Brooklyn and to authorize the Common Council of said city to fix and limit the salaries of the officers, clerks and employes of the various departments of the City." Referring to the Board of Health the Mayor says the saving of money exhibited by the report of that department may have been, considering the large increase of epidemic diseases, at the expense of the efficiency of the department. The message recommends that the Police Justices of the City aid the Police Commissioners in their efforts to place a larger number of officers on patrol duty until the force can be increased. Concerning the Excise laws the Mayor thinks that the judicial power vested in the Police Commissioners is misplaced, and recommends that the license fee for selling be largely increased. The Mayor recommends that the City and not the Board of Education have the disbursement of the Educational fund. He thinks that the Board of Education should shape its course so that all classes of children should be induced to attend the public schools, and recommends the teaching of the German language. The Mayor thinks that too much money is spent in giving children attending the public schools education in the higher branches of an English education. A recommendation is made that the Truant Home be taken under the care of the Board of Education. Referring to the subject of cleaning streets, he says that a more economical method than the present can be adopted. He thinks the price of gas and corporation advertising ought to be reduced, and closes his message by an appeal for more extended powers in order the better to protect the interests of the tax-payers.

At the conclusion of the message a communication was read from Mr. Schroeder, nominating Gen. Slocum for President of the City Works. The nomination was confirmed. The nominations made by the Republican caucus were confirmed as follows: Deputy Clerk, Van Harlow; and Assistant Clerks, J. N. Woodhead, Jared Dodd, and William G. Late. Edward Roper Licence Clerk, and Samuel Frost, James Erwin, Godfrey Link, John R. Guishard, George Seal, and James Reilly Sealers of Weights and Measures. The Board then adjourned.

THE CENTRAL PARK BANK TROUBLES.

Mr. Horatio F. Averill, counsel for a number of the depositors in the Central Park Savings Bank, says that he has learned, as a result of the search made into the affairs of the bank, that the land at one time owned by the bank, on a part of which the bank building now stands, was deeded to the bank in May, 1873, by Messrs. Redman, Cary, and Gearty, who were respectively President, Vice President, and Trustee of the bank. Two years afterward, or in May, 1875, Mr. Redman, still being President, the bank contracted with Mr. Gearty to erect a building on a portion of the land for $32,000 deeding him in part payment two lots of the ground which they did not need for the building, and in which they had an equity of $7,000. Immediately after this contract was made Mr. Gearty was made President of the bank, thereby obtaining control of both ends of the contract. It is learned that Mr. David Gregory did the carpentering, plumbing, and tin-work on the building for $10,200, a part of which sum consisted of an individual note of Mr. Redman's, indorsed by Mr. Gregory, payment of which could not be enforced in any other way. On this basis experts say the mason-work ought not to be more than $10,000 more, leaving a profit to Mr. Gearty of $10,000, besides the profit he may be presumed to have made on the ground. A meeting of the Committee of the Depositors will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, and it is probable that legal proceedings will be instituted against the President and some of the Trustees of the broken bank.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The number of immigrants who arrived at this port during 1875 was 84,544, being 55,793 less than the arrivals in 1874.

The Tammany Society met last evening, Grand Sachem Schell in the chair, and after initiating Judge Larremore, adjourned.

Ex-Assemblyman John A. Foley has been appointed Counsel to the Department of Buildings, vice F. G. Gedney, who was recently elected Civil Justice.

Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest at the Westminster Hotel this evening in the case of John R. Dilleber, who was shot by Romaine Dillon on Friday evening last.

With the new year the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company have reduced the rate of fare on their Stonington Line, between this City and Boston, from $5 to $4.

Mr. L. I. N. Stark, of the Produce Exchange, has been appointed by President Fealy of the National Board of Trade, a delegate to the Dominion Board of Trade, which will meet at Ottawa on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

An order was issued yesterday by Judge Dykeman in the Supreme Court directing the Supervisors of Richmond County to show cause why they should not be prohibited from inserting in the tax levy for this year $10,000 to pay a bill of the Richmond Gas-light Company.

The attaches of the Mayor's office made a formal demand upon the Controller yesterday for payment of their salaries for November and December last. The Controller, however, claims that there is no appropriation to meet the pay rolls that have been transmitted to him by the Mayor.

The German First Assembly Republican District Club reorganized last night at No. 321 Greenwich street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C. Steinhauer, President; C. Daniels, Vice President; J. E. Lohman, Secretary; J. Krieger, Treasurer; Delegates, E. Mendelson, A. E. Hayse, G. Gerber, C. Steinhauer, J. Krieger.

The steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen Dec. 18, and Southampton Dec. 21, and the White Star steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown Dec. 24, reached this port yesterday, with mail-news later by five days. The management of the White Star Line is once more entitled to our thanks for liberal additions to our foreign files.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Monroe S. Minster, who shot his wife Maggie, and his daughter Carrie, and then himself, at his residence, No. 346 West Fifty-third street, on Wednesday last. No new facts whatever were developed by the testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict that the wife and daughter were shot by Minster, and that he committed suicide.

The Trustees of the Church of the Disciples met in secret session last evening for the purpose of devising a plan by which the present financial embarrassments of the church can be overcome. Mr. J. W. Ranney, who presided, assured a TIMES reporter that for the present they were not prepared to make any statement further than that "they hoped for a happy issue out of all their troubles."

A charity fair in aid of the deserving poor of the Twelfth Assembly District will open on the 10th inst., in the Dry Dock Bank building, East Fourth street, near Avenue D. Hon. Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Bank, and several clergymen and well-known merchants and business men on the east side are doing all that they can to aid the object in view, which is in the care of an association of ladies, of which Mrs. B. T. Rhoads, is President.

Teresa Koch, of No. 98 Avenue B, was taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a quantity of false hair from Miss Minnie Strauss, of No. 601 Sixth street. Upon searching the prisoner's house about $1,500 worth of goods, consisting of seal-skin sacques and other property, were found. She was held to answer the charge preferred by Miss Strauss, and detectives were detailed to endeavor to ascertain to whom the property found in her possession belongs, as it is thought to have been stolen.

Dr. Thomas F. Walker, Chairman of the Committee of Inspection, Bellevue Hospital Medical Board, sent a communication yesterday to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction denying the statement published in one of the daily papers some time ago to the effect that patients were cruelly treated by the stretcher-bearers while being removed from one ward to another. Dr. Walker assures the Commissioners that the stretcher-bearers are commended by all the nurses for their careful handling of the sick and injured, and adds that no patient is ever removed from Bellevue Hospital until discharged by the Visiting Physician or Surgeon.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered decisions in the suits in the United States District Court of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company against the schooner Lizzie Major, and of Samuel Lord et al, against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. These were cross libels growing out of a collision which took place in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of New-Jersey, on the 2d of February, 1875, in the evening, between the steamer Aculiles, belonging to the railroad company, and the schooner, whereby both vessels were injured. The libel against the schooner was dismissed, with costs, and in the other suit a decree for the libelants, with costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages sustained, was ordered.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the United States District Court, in the suit of James C. Savery and Benjamin F. Allen against the bark Iddo Kimball. The libel was brought to recover about thirty-five hundred and seventy-five dollars, the value of a number of bales of cotton shipped by the libellants at Savannah for this port in 1865, and which were destroyed by fire upon the wharf, after the arrival here. The bill of lading for the cotton excepted the dangers of the seas and fire. Judge Blatchford holds that from the evidence it is shown that the lost and damaged cotton was landed on the wharf in good order and in a proper manner, and with such advice to the consignees as to constitute a delivery of the cotton to them, so as to relieve the vessel from reponsibility. The libel is dismissed, with costs.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Deerlin, a contractor, has placed in the hands of Sheriff Daggett an execution issued on a judgment for $11,800 63 obtained against the East River Bridge Company for materials supplied for its construction.

Orders were received from the Bureau of Construction at Washington yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, ordering the discharge of all the employes in the Construction Department except those named in the civil list. These orders will be the means of discharging 485 men. Five officers will be retained to look after the property in the department.

NEW-JERSEY.

The receipts of taxes and assessments in Jersey City last week amounted to $152,376 54.

Frederick Berger, a German, was attacked by a gang of roughs in Essex street, Jersey City, on Sunday night, robbed of a gold watch and chain, and very badly beaten.

John Morris was arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Valentine Riegle is detained at the Third Precinct Station-house in Jersey City, to await the result of a brutal beating he gave his wife on Saturday night. The woman's injuries are very severe, and may prove fatal.

Francis De Campence, a jeweler, residing at No. 122 Johnson street, Newark, went out of his house at 12 o'clock New Years' Eve to go to a saloon near by for a few minutes, and has not been seen since. He had on a pair of slippers and did not intend to remain away. The most diligent search has failed to reveal any trace of his whereabouts.

INCREASED CHARGES FOR ELEVATING GRAIN.

At an adjourned meeting of the Grain Receivers, held at the Produce Exchange yesterday morning, a resolution was read from the Elevator Jobbers, stating that the proposed increase in the charge for elevating and weighing grain would not go into effect until Feb. 1, next. The original resolution, which was passed by the jobbers Dec. 11, increased the rates for elevation from one to one and a half cents per bushel, which they then proposed should commence on the 1st inst. The receivers object to any advance in the rates, especially as the elevating companies adhere to the old rates, and at yesterday's meeting a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to inform Mr. John A. Beyer, Secretary of the Elevator Jobbers, that the receivers considered it impracticable to have two rates of charges for elevating and weighing, and requesting that the jobbers inform them, on or before the 10th inst., whether it is their intention to charge the rates of elevation and weighing as proposed in their resolution of Dec. 11, 1875.

THE COMMITTEE ON GREY NUNS.

After the close of a sermon preached yesterday by Rev. John Johns before the Methodist ministers, the report of the Committee on Grey Nuns was called for by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Bryan. This committee was appointed about two months ago. It consists of Drs. Wheatley and Curry, the Presiding Elders of the City, and one or two other leading members of the New-York Conference, and was appointed to submit a protest to the next Legislature against this enactment, and to petition for its immediate repeal. Dr. Wheatley, in response to the query of the chairman, yesterday announced that the committee was not yet prepared to make a report further than that it had added to its duties by taking into consideration the late amendment to the act providing for the care of juveniles, which required the discharge of all children over three years of age from the care of the City authorities. Under the new ordinance the City pays $110 per year for the support of each child placed in secular institutions. This sum is just exactly $60 in excess of the amount it cost the City to support the children on Randall's Island.

Rev. Mr. Goss thought that there was another matter which the committee might properly look after, and that was the proposition made by the Catholics recently to the Board of Education. From information he had gained, he was led to understand that the Catholic Committee on Conference were holding sessions periodically, and were only waiting for legislation to help them. A motion to refer the question to the committee was carried, and Dr. Wheatley requested Mr. Goss to hand over to the committee all authentic documents bearing on it which he might have in his possession.

THE NEW POLICE BOARD.

AN ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FORCE—CALLERS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

The newly-organized Board of Police met yesterday, and adopted the following address to the members of the department:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

To the Police Force:

It is proper at the beginning of a year, and with a reconstituted Board of Police, to call your attention to the relations between the Police Department and the City of New-York, and between the Board of Police and the Police force. The duties which the Police Department are called upon to perform are of vital importance to the City in its security, peace, and prosperity. Dishonesty, carelessness, or inefficiency in the discharge of those duties are followed by such grave consequences as to lay upon every one connected with the department the most solemn obligations to devote all his energies to the City, and every one in accepting a position in the Department of Police, accepts voluntarily these obligations. The Commissioners of the Police Board individually acknowledge that fact for themselves, and express the earnest hope that every one from this time forward will act with the firm determination to be guided by the same motives. The principles which will govern the board in its relations to the members of the Police force, are clearly defined and will not be set aside under any circumstances. Promotions in the department will be determined by merit, as shown in the faithful and intelligent discharge of duties. On the question of detailments and transfers those of good record will have every consideration shown to them which the interests of the service will allow. The neglectful, careless, or inefficient, are entitled to no consideration and will receive none.

The question of politics will not enter into any matter considered by the board or any of its members in relation to the efficiency and discipline of the force; and the board requires that the force will refrain from all active participation in or the discussion of party politics. The superior officers will be expected to observe and report all infractions of the rules by those under their command. Partiality or favoritism in the discharge of duties will be considered by the board as meriting the severest punishment. No member of the force will benefit himself under any circumstances by solicitation or intercession through any person, as the board will be guided in its action by qualifications and record. In your official intercourse with citizens you will be required to observe that courtesy which is enjoined by the rules of the department, and by taking the rules and regulations as your guide you will merit the commendation of all good citizens, and will be fully supported by the board.

The rules and regulations of the Department will in all cases be rigidly enforced.

WILLIAM F. SMITH,
JOHN R. VOORHIS,
DE WITT C. WHEELER,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Commissioners of Police.

The Board passed on the pay rolls, and Commissioner Voorhis acted as Treasurer. It is rumored, however, that Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler will be made Treasurer; Commissioner Voorhis Chairman of the Street Cleaning Committee, and Commissioner Erhardt Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, with President Smith as an ex-officio member of each committee. President Smith set out a champagne lunch in his room, and among the callers were Mayor Wickham, United States Commissioner John I. Davenport, Excise Commissioner Stiner, Park Commissioner Donoghue, Gen. De Peyster, Salem H. Wales, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Col. Fellows, Assemblyman Wettison, and ex-Assemblyman Charles Blaikee. The regular meeting of the Board will be held to-day.

THE CHARITABLE VOTE.

Following is the result of the competitive charitable vote at R. H. Macy & Co.'s store, Fourteen street and Sixth avenue:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

Received from R. H. Macy & Co. five hundred and seventy-four and 81-100 dollars, ($574 81;) also the prize doll, nurse, and baby, with its outfits, for the benefit of the New-York Infant Asylum.

MRS. L. M. BATES, Assistant Treasurer.

The above was the total receipt for the three charity boxes in our store during the holidays:

New-York Infant Asylum	$379 21
Foundling Asylum	127 80
Hebrew Orphan asylum	67 80
Total	$574 81

And, as advertised, together with the prize doll, nurse, baby, &c., went to that institution of the three receiving the largest number of votes, or, in other words, the largest contribution.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

A THOUGHTLESS PRANK.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Saturday says: "Little Robert Wilson, ten years of age, whose mother keeps a candy store at No. 179 Detroit street, was left in charge of the place while his mother attended a wake in a neighboring residence. Suddenly the door was opened by a masked lad, who rushed wildly in, raised a stick and threatened to kill Robert. The little boy received such a shock that he fell senseless to the floor and remained unconscious throughout the night. He has since recovered sufficiently to explain the cause of his fright, but is still in a very critical condition."

AN ASTONISHING FACT, that thousands suffer with Piles, Ulcers, and Bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Celtic, from Liverpool.—W. Sherwood, F. C. Smith, F. T. Moffet, J. Lissner, Mrs. J. Lissner, Master Lissner, Jacob Kessler, J. M. De Varona, James Ross, Col. John M. Macias, Fred. Nicoll, H. Morgan, G. F. Butt, Mr. Munkittrick, Mrs. Munkittrick, George Heriot, D. D. Anderson, W. H. Darling.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:46 | Moon sets..12:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:31 | Gov. Island...1:20 | Hell Gate..3:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............MONDAY, Jan. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. T. Dimock; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst.

Barks Amelia, Burgess, Havre, France, J. Atkins; Montezuma, Briggs, Bridgetown Bar, Dwight & Piatt; Augvold, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch Edye & Co.; Ruma, (Aust.,) Begus, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Sussex, (Br.,) West, Bordeaux, France, C. N. Bertaux; Martinequaise, Maugere, St. Pierre, Mart., Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Belle of Devon, (Br.) Acland, Penarth Roads, Eng., George F. Bulley; Starlight, Tucker, Kingston, Jam., H. W. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Angler, Besse, New-Bedford, Mass., C. H. Low; S. J. Smith, Baldwin, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; J. W. Scott, (Br.,) Walsh, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Sloop Clara, Lawson, South Amboy, N. J., Isaac B. Gregg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Dec. 18 and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong southerly and northerly winds to the Banks, and since fine weather and variable winds.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg Dec. 15 and Havre 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax 67 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Livingston, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Europa, (Ger.,) Bemikams, Bremen 53 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Came a southerly passage, and had light winds and calms; Dec. 18, lat. 23 34, lon. 53 12, spoke bark Lydia P., (Ger.,) steering W.; same time signalized a bark (Nor.) from Arendal for Hampton Roads, showing signal letters H W M S; Dec. 26, lat. 28 51, lon. 68 07, passed ship Maryland, (Ger.,) steering W.

Bark Canada, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wood, Trieste 67 ds., with empty barrels to James Stafford—vessel to Simpson & Shaw. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 23.

Bark L'Invidia, (Ital.,) Russo, Marseilles 74 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 16.

Bark S. J. Bogart, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Reynolds, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Alberto, (Aust.,) Corich, Antwerp 39 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to master.

Bark Olivari, (Ital.,) Mastola, Queenstown 42 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Freia, (Nor.,) Jensen, London 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harry Bailey, (of St. John, N. B.,) McNeal, London 42 ds., in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Fortuna, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Portsmouth 39 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Thomsen, Iquique 102 ds., with nitrate of soda to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Bockmann & Oerlein. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 29, and crossed the Equator Dec. 2, in lon. 34 30.

Bark Patent, (Norw.,) Modensen, Fowey 44 ds., with China clay to Hammill & Gillespie—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 26, lat. 25, lon. 69 30, spoke bark Adolph Engler, from Genoa to New-York, 65 ds. out.

Bark Rudolph, (Ger.,) Paske, Hamburg 61 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Havana, Meyer, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Sarah, (Norw.,) Johannessen, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to H. P. Wintec—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Nov. 30 in lon. 30 23; Dec. 6, lat. 19, lon. 37, passed a floating spar, apparently a topgallant mast, with cross-trees attached and shrouds.

Brig Soiario, (of Prince Edward Island,) McLeod, Pernambuco, 28 days, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie & Co.

Brig Eaglet, (of Toronto,) Davis, Savannah 1a Mar, 16 days, with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Hanna, Denia, 60 days, with fruit to order; vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 13; Dec. 26, lat. 29 40, lon. 73, passed schr. Ocean Queen.

Brig Nancy Ross, (of Halifax,) McDonald, Milk River, Jam., 18 days, with logwood to order.

Brig Neptune's Car, (of Brixham,) Pike, Rio Janeiro Nov. 16, with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 7, in lon. 43.

Brig Joaquina Barreras, (Span.,) Leston, Cardenas 9 ds., in ballast, to C. Marti & Co.

Schr. Eva May, (of Portland,) Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Anna W. Collins, (of Port Jefferson,) Bayliss, Bonair 23 ds., with salt to Theodore Foulke—vessel to Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr. Austin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crowell, London 35 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Schr. Abbie Dunn, (of Thomaston,) Fountain, Matanzas 11 ds., with mdse. to Gossler & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Richmond, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Carl and John Bertram, for London; Astracana, for Liverpool; Pactolus, for San Francisco; barks Amelia, for Havre; Alvington, for Bristol; Iceland, Charley, and W. E. Heard, for Liverpool; Beethoven, for Lisbon; Emma Frances, for Buenos Ayres; Gazelle, for Demerara; Jose D. Bueno, for St. Jago; Elba, for Havana; brigs Sarah M. Loring, for Bordeaux; Leonora, for Bristol; Priscilla May, for Laguayra; Manitou, for Sagua; Lizzie Zittlosen and M. A. Berry, for Cardenas; Alice, for Turk's Island; schrs. F. J. Collins, for Matanzas; Eagle Rock, for Lisbon; Jos. Rudd, for Messina.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Sld. Serena P., Castelar, J. P. Berg, Anna, Capt. Wilhelmsen; Betty, Capt. Olsen; S. W. Stetson, John Rutherford, Daphne, and Excelsior.

Arr. out on the 26th ult., Orsola, Anna Precht, Gustaf Adolf, A. W. Barker.

Arr. out on the 31st ult., Harriet Campbell, Columbia.

Arr. out Jan. 1, Dawn, Martha Bowker, Duchess of Argyle, Washington, Lillie Soullard, and Caro.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Annie McNairn, Alice Cooper, Come Voi, Olga R., Providence, Fanny, Nellie May, the latter at Falmouth, and Josephine.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Scot's Bay, Abdiel, Belfast, Oriental, Pathfinder, F. L. Carney, and Crono.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL

5TH AV. AND 50TH ST.

THIS HOTEL WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS EARLY IN JANUARY. FAMILIES DESIRING ROOMS MAY CALL OR ADDRESS

GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend and praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house.*

LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success.*

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere.*

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 29.—Arr. schr. Nellie Shaw, Cates, from New-York.

Arr. Dec. 30, schr. Thomas Sinnecksen, Dickenson, from Philadelphia.

Arr. Dec. 31, brig Golconda, Lord, from Barbados.

Sld. Dec. 30, bark Idaho, Richardson, for New-York.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Arr. schr. L. B. Gregg, from Norfolk.

Sld. steamer City of Havana, Phillips, for New-York.

Arr. Jan. 1, bark B. Webster, Smart, from Cardiff; brig J. A. Hunt, Hunt, from New-York; schr. E. M. Golder, Wexon, from Cardiff.

Sld. steamer Crescent City, Curtis, for New-York; schr. George W. Jewett, Jewett, for N. of Hatteras.

Jan. 3.—Steamer City of Mexico, Capt. Sherwood, from New-York Dec. 28, arr. here this morning.

MATANZAS, Dec. 31.—Arr. schr. Geo. Peabody, White, Greenock.

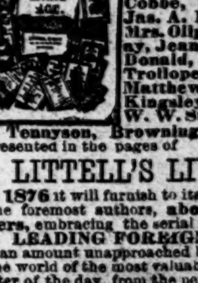
Jan. 1.—Sld. brig Messenger, (Br.,) Thornton, New-York.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The schr. Pajaro, Sanborn, from New-York Dec. 10, for Havana, is reported by telegraph from Key West to be a total wreck. No particulars.

WEST HAMPTON, Long Island, Jan. 3.—The schr. Marcus Hunter, Henley, from South Amboy, for Portland, with a cargo of coal, went ashore last night during a heavy rain-squall near this place, and is a total loss. The crew were saved by Life-saving Station No. 15.

THE 128TH VOLUME.



THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS of the day, such as Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Tyndall, R. A. Proctor, Frances Power Cobbe, the Duke of Argyll, Jas. A. Froude, Mrs. Muloch, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Thackeray, Jean Ingelow, Geo. MacDonald, Wm. Black, Anthony Trollope, R. D. Blackmore, Matthew Arnold, Henry Kingsley, Thomas Carlyle, W. W. Story, Robert Buchanan, Tennyson, Browning, and many others, are represented in the pages of

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